THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXVIII. NUMBER 26.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1881.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 20TH JUNE.

WE ARE glad to observe that the great Kolapore Conspiracy Case has been relegated to its proper proportions. The cry that it was a conspiracy against the British Raj has now died away. It will be remembered that twenty-seven persons in all were arraigned for offences against the State, and the very number of prisoners, as a contemporary remarks, led some people of an excitable temperament to magnify the gravity of the case. Nine of these were acquitted, nine were sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from five to seven years, eight to transportation for life, and one to a term of two years. The Bombay Government, however, after a full investigation of the evidence, have materially modified Mr. Ferris's judgments, and have sentenced two of the prisoners to five years' imprisonment, while the remaining sixteen have had their sentences reduced to one year's imprisonment. It was, says the Bombay Government, a remarkable case—"remarkable from the well-nigh ludicrous character of the scheme, the open way in which it was apparently canvassed and promoted without exciting the active intervention of the State authorities, and the more than childish credulity and ignorance of many of the actors as exhibited by the evidence." The theory of the prosecution so far as can be gathered from the proceedings is that gangs of men from outlying villages some of them with arms, proceeded on the evening of Sunday, the 7th of November last, in the direction of the church, where they were to be joined by Rambhat's men, with the intention of surrounding it and killing all the persons worshipping there preparatory to raising an insurrection as it is termed; but of all this there is in reality little or no trustworthy evidence, and it may be doubted whether it is not in the main a figment of the imagination." We agree with the Bombay Government that it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that "a breadth and significance have been attributed to the combination far greater than the evidence justifies."

MR. SUTER, the Englishman captured some time since by brigands in Turkey, has been liberated on payment of a ransom of £15,000. Another unfortunate gentleman has been captured by Turkish brigands, and a ransom of £6,000 demanded.

THE TRIAL of Herr Johann Most has ended. The Attorney-General, in opening the case, said the prisoner would have been prosecuted if his articles had referred to the humblest individuals instead of to two sovereigns. The prisoner had a right to express his opinions, but not to incite to murder. Evidence was given as to the nature of the articles, and Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P., who appeared for the prisoner, set up the defence of justification and precedent. He pointed to the works of Shakespeare, Southey, Shelley, Byron, and Disraeli, which, he said, contained strong language against tyrants, and asked for the same latitude to be given to the prisoner as to our own writers. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge having summed up, the jury found the prisoner guilty on all the counts. Sentence was deferred pending the consideration of a point of law that was raised.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVED from various parts of South Russia show that the persecution of the Jews is on the increase. Reports from Warsaw state that numerous Jewish fugitives are arriving from all parts of Russia and many are emigrating to America. In Charkoff, Kieff, and Odessa the military authorities are busy suppressing the riots. As to the general condition of the empire the St. Petersburgh correspondent of the *Daily News* says that bankers and others are said to be winding-up their affairs, partly on account of the distrust abroad of Russian credit and partly on account of the unsettled condition of the country, and the apprehension of great losses in the south, where business is still more affected.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, in receiving a Jewish deputation, said he wished his subjects of all races and faiths to be on the same footing. His conviction was, he added, that the disturbances in the south were the work of anarchists, and did not originate in religious antipathy.

OFFICIAL NEWS was received at St. Petersburg of the ratification on May 15 of the treaty negotiated by the Marquis Tseng and the Russian Foreign Office in December last. By this treaty China receives back the whole of Kuldja except a small section in the north-west province, designated as a place of refuge for the Dungans. In addition to the indemnity of five millions of roubles, stipulated in the Treaty of Livadia for the Russian expenses of the occupation of thirteen years, a substantial further amount will be paid by China. On the other hand the number of towns in the interior of China where Russia was allowed to keep consular agents is diminished.

AN IMPERIAL decree has been issued in St. Petersburg incorporating the Tekke Turcoman territory and the trans-Caspian military district with the Caucasian district, under the supreme administration of the Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasian Army.

COUNT HARRY von Arnim, ex-Ambassador of the German Empire at Paris, is dead. It will be remembered that in consequence of a difference with Prince Bismarck the Count was indicted on the charge of stealing State papers, and was sentenced to terms of imprisonment and penal servitude, which he only escaped by living in exile.

TUESDAY, 21ST JUNE.

IN REPLY to a question for Mr. Labouchere about the pension to Sir Frederick Roberts the Marquis of Hartington said:

> In reply to my hon. friend the member for Northampton, I have to say that I stated some little time ago, in moving a vote of thanks to the army in Affghansthan, that her Majesty had been graciously pleased to confer the honour of a baronetcy on Sir Donald Stewart and Sir Fredk. Roberts, and that, in accordance with precedent, the Council of India had voted £1,000 a year to each of those officers, with an alternative of £12,500, under circumstances I then explained, in commutation of the pension. Those sums will be provided from the revenues of India, and have been voted by authority of the Council of India.

As part of the expenses of the Affghan War has been borne by the imperial treasury, should not an equal portion of the Affghan War pensions have been in equity charged to England? That would have been both consistent and equitable.

THE ELECTION expenses of Mr. Tom Collins, just returned for the borough of Knaresborough, says an English contemporary, seem to mark a new departure in the annals of what may very literally be termed "political economy." The hon. member is understood to have been in the late contest his own agent and own committee. With the exception of accepting the services of a few volunteers who undertook to marshal his voters to the respective booths on the polling day, he may be said to have alone conducted the election, at the cost of something less than £150. If this example is to be followed, the glorious old electioneering times may be said to have finally departed.

THE RECENT trials in Belgium, resulting in the conviction of several persons charged with decoying girls from England on various specious pretexts, naturally drew attention to the legal means, if any provided by the English law for dealing with offences of this kind in their earlier stages. Earl Granville will move for a Select Committee to inquire into the state of the law relative to the protection of young girls from artifices to induce them to lead a corrupt life, and into the means of amending the same.

AN ATTEMPT is being made to suppress the gaming tables on the Continent. An International Association has been formed for the purpose, and it includes among its members the Lord Mayor, the Earl of Aberdeen, Mr. Spurgeon, and M. Gambetta. The Association records that 60 suicides, the consequences of unsuccessful gambling, have taken place during the last few years in or near to Monte Carlo, and the annual clear gains of the public gaming tables are confessedly estimated at many millions of francs. The Association say in their appeal that "France and Italy have but unitedly to say the word to have the desired effect." Their object is, therefore, to present to those countries such overwhelming evidence as shall induce them to try to put an end to this source of calamity and disaster, and so suppress the only remaining public gaming tables.

PRINCE LEOPOLD is gazetted a peer of the United Kingdom by the titles of Baron Arklow, Earl of Clarence, and Duke of Albany. The former Dukes of Albany played an important, though somewhat tragic, part in the troubled history of Scotland, and the title remained attached to the Stuart family long after that family had been ousted from its Royal honours. The choice of a Scotch title for Prince Leopold reflects, of course, a certain honour upon that part of Her Majesty's dominions which now gives two out of the six titles borne by dukes of the Royal blood.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND JUNE.

THE FOLLOWING account of the Revised Version of the New Testament, which we take from the *Lucknow Witness*, will be read with interest: The work was commenced on the 22nd of June, 1870, it was finished in November, 1880. The first revision occupied about six years, the second two and a half, while two years have been spent in considering suggestions from America and in various details. As a rule a session of four days has been held every month (with the exception of August and September) each year. The average attendance for the whole time has been 16 each day; the whole company consisting at first of 27, then of 24 members: of the original number four have died. The Committee has carefully revised the paragraphs, italics and punctuation; the headings of pages and chapters remain as they were. Many, however, seem to prefer the American readings and renderings, which have not been adopted by the Committee.

APROPOS of the Revised Version of the New Testament a London correspondent writes:

> "You see the revised version on drawing-room tables where certainly a Testament was never seen before. I conjecture that the Gospels have been more consulted within the last few days than during many previous months, and I am sure that conversation in ordinary circles has run more upon scriptural subjects (in connection with this new version) than ever before within my recollection. It may not amount to anything deserving the name of a revival of religion, but it is unquestionably a revival of attention to the subject of Revelation and Christianity. The sale of this new version must be enormous. You see whole rows of copies of all sizes and prices, and in all sorts of bindings, in all the book-sellers' windows, almost to the banishment of other works."

UNDER the presidency of Mr. M. M. Kunte, the Hindus of Poona have organized an Association for the prevention of child-marriage. We wish it success.

A NEW COMET was discovered by Prof. Lewis Swift of Rochester, N. Y. (U. S. A.) May 1st: this is the first comet discovered this year, the seventh in all for Prof. Swift.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have recently accorded provisional sanction to the Nira canal project at an estimated cost of Rs. 41½ lakhs, inclusive of all charges. The earthworks of this canal were commenced and made considerable progress during the Famine. The canal is on the left bank of the Nira River, the head works being at *Vir*, 30 miles south-east of Poona; as designed, it has a total length of 129 miles, exclusive of distributaries or branches; it commands in all 280,000 acres of culturable land in the Purandhar, Bhimthadi and Indapu talukas of the Poona collectorate, comprising one of the driest and most drought-stricken districts of the Eastern Deccan.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS DIRECTORY for 1881, gives the following statistics of the press of the United Kingdom:

> "There are now published in the United Kingdom 1,986 newspapers, distributed as follows—England—London 378, provinces 1,087—1,464; Wales 66, Scotland 181, Ireland 154, Isles 20. Of these there are 123 daily papers published in England, four daily papers published in Wales, twenty-one daily papers published in Scotland, eighteen daily papers published in Ireland, and two daily papers published in the Channel Isles. On reference to the first edition of this useful directory for the year 1846, we find the following interesting facts, *viz*, that in that year there were published in the United Kingdom 551 journals; of these fourteen were issued daily, *viz.* twelve in England and two in Ireland; but, in 1881, there are now established and circulated 1,986 papers, of which no less than 158 are issued daily, showing that the press of the country has more than trebled during the last thirty-five years. The increase in daily papers has been still more remarkable; the daily issues standing 168 against 14 in 1846. The magazines now in course of publication including the quarterly reviews, number 1,097, of which 319 are of

a decidedly religious character, representing the Church of England, Wesleyans, methodists, Baptists Independents, Roman Catholics, and other Christian communities."

INDIAN COTTON growers injured themselves exceedingly by adulterating the shipments they made to England during the American war, but it seems the lesson is thrown away upon the grain dealers, who, both in Rohilcund and the Punjab, are it is said at the present time adulterating high class wheat with an admixture of an inferior quality in the centre of the bags. Loodiana and Chundausie are the marts where the practice is most largely carried on. We hope those who have influence will exercise it with a view to prevent this adulteration.

MR. F. W. CHESSON, in a communication to the London *Daily News*, encloses a letter from a gentleman, who accompanied the sons of the Prince of Wales on their recent visit to Cetewayo. In his account of the visit this gentleman writes :—"With the two young princes he was more direct. After the usual formal courtesies and change of photographs, the two boys rose and expressed a wish to see Cetewayo's wives. 'Stay, my children,' said the ex-King, with a dignified wave of the hand, 'I have a word to say. Do you see that picture ?' pointing to a print of the Queen. I think much when I look on that. You are the grandsons of that lady. I wish you to give her a message from me. I have been long down here ; no one has yet told me what wrong I have committed, nor given me an opportunity of answering for my conduct. I do not know that I ever committed any wrong against the English. Yet they have taken me prisoner, and kept me here, and give no reasons. Tell your grandmother this, and say that when this war is over (the war in the Transvaal), I would ask her to let me visit England."

THURSDAY 23RD JUNE.

A CORRESPONDENT at Kandi puts the following legal queries :

Is it a contempt of court for a legal practitioner if during the hearing of evidence in a criminal case he interrupts the taking of evidence in order to point out or explain to the court some facts stated by the witness but not noticed by the court ? Secondly, can a Magistrate commit an accused to Hajut when he has no jurisdiction in the same and send him under custody to the Magistrate who has jurisdiction ? In the former case a Muktear pointed to the court that the witness has said that the "accused were present." For this he was charged with contempt of court and the Vakeel or Muktear was desired to see the Hakim at the last hour of the day. When the offender enquired whether he was to be sent to Hajut, the Deputy Magistrate fined him Rs. 100.

A CORRESPONDENT answers a caricature of the system of road-making in Magura described by another correspondent in our issue of the 16th ultimo. He gives a flat contradiction to our first correspondent. We do not wish to open our columns to a battle of the roads ; we hope the agitation will secure better attention to the roads. We can only say that road-making in the Mofussil is generally not creditable to those, who are concerned in it.

A CORRESPONDENT draws the attention of the Magistrate of Hooghly to the condition of the villages surrounding a *doh* or lake formed by a portion of the silted bed of the river Behula. This *doh* or lake is a stagnant pool about three miles long and a quarter of a mile broad. It has the village of Khamargachi on the south and Muktarpur, Bannessurpur, Rukuspur, Hatikanda, Jirat, Kaliagore on the east, Bullagore, Sripur, Hassinpore, Patooly, Panchparra and several other important villages on the north ; Pertabpur, Tula Panikhola and Hanganpur on the west. During the rainy season it receives the water of the fields in the villages surrounding it, and when it becomes full the fields are submerged and the whole country is saturated with damp, and the result is a widespread malarious fever, which decimates the inhabitants. Our correspondent says that all this might be obviated by connecting the *doh* with the running portion of the Behula stream, which discharges itself into the Kunti, which meets the Hooghly below Nayasarai.

OUR GOSSAIN DURGAPUR correspondent notices a very inconvenient postal arrangement in connection with the receipt and delivery of mails. The mails for Gossain Durgapur are sorted at Choadanga whence they are forwarded to Alumdangah for transmission to Gossain Durgapur. Alumdangah is about 6 miles from Gossain Durgapur, and there is the river Kumar to cross which entails a monthly expenditure of Rs. 5. All this circuitous journey and expense might be avoided if the mints from Choadangah be despatched by Holsa to Gossain Durgapur. The distance between the places is only four miles, and there is no crossing. A suggestion to this effect was made by the leading inhabitants of Gossain Durgapur to the Superintendent of Post Offices in Nudden, but it received no attention.

A PORTUGUESE PAPER furnishes the following account of a horrible outrage committed by a Portuguese Governor in India :

The Governor of the District entered at 8 o'clock at night the house of a Bunnia, named Calla, the richest man of that locality, and attempted to assault a female, supposed to be the wife of the Bunnia. The cries of the woman attracted a large number of the neighbours, who commenced thrashing the Governor, and the latter ran away to the Fort and gave orders to the Commanding Officer of the company to march and destroy the Bunnia's house. Fortunately so despotic an order was not executed. Information of the grave occurrence was telegraphed to the Governor-General of Goa, asking him to nominate a new Governor and make other provisions, in consequence of which Captain Faustino Gomes has been ordered to proceed at once from Goa to Diu to take charge of the new appointment. Pending final orders from Lisbon, the Governor of Diu has been suspended and the new nominee has been furnished with the necessary powers to call in aid military force from Damaun, if resistance is offered to his assuming charge of his post.

FRIDAY 24TH JUNE.

LORD RIPON thus spoke out about the suspension of the standing rules of the Legislative Council. When Major Baring moved for the introduction of the Portuguese Coins Bill under suspension of the standing rules, His Lordship observed "that the standing rules gave security to the public that the business in the Legislative Council would be properly considered, and that the public itself would have an opportunity of knowing what the Council was about, and of making its views known to them." Unfortunately it does not unfrequently happen that the rules of the Council seem to be made only to be suspended.

THE BEHAR HERALD understands that in connection with the exhibition of the Industrial Arts of India to be held in Calcutta in December next, a branch exhibition will be held at Bankipore.

AN ELECTRIC railway from Berlin to Lichterfelde was opened the other day in the presence of a numerous assembly, including Dr. Stephan, the German Postmaster-General. The experiment it is said was entirely successful, no hitch of any sort having occurred. The Electric Railway exhibited at the Calcutta Zoo was, however, a mere toy.

AN EXAMPLE of License tax oppression. The Lahore *Tribune* has the following :

In the vicinity of Muttra a poor Halvai called Hira Lal has been made a victim to the tyranny of the *Kanungo* of his village. The poor Halvai had been taxed ten rupees under the License Tax Act. The money was due on the 1st June, but on the 13th May he was summened by the *Kanungo* and called upon to pay the tax. The Halvai pleaded poverty and said he was unable to pay the demand just then, but he would try to do so within two or three days. On this he was detained a prisoner for some hours and then released. He was again summoned the next day by the same inexorable taxgatherer, and ordered to pay the tax at once. The poor Halvai made the same reply that he had made on the previous day, with the addition that if the demand was so urgent the officer might attach or sell property and thereby realise the tax. This answer sent the officer into a fit of rage, and he ordered the man to be beaten. Two men severely thrashed Hira Lal, unclothed him totally, and paraded him naked through the roads of the village, and then brought him in that state to his family, whom they threatened with the same treatment if they would not pay the tax. Hira Lal was detained in this condition up to 11 o'clock in the night.

We hope an example will be made of this tax-collector.

BABU NISHIKANT CHATTERJEE, lately a professor in the St. Petersburgh University, has communicated his experiences of Russia in a letter to the Punjab *Tribune*. He says that whilst in Russia he was looked upon with suspicion as an English agent, he was kept under surveillance and his very steps dogged. He thus compares the British Government in India with the Russian Government :

Of the sincere and genuine loyalty of all well-educated Indians I am perfectly sure. But if, notwithstanding, there be found here and there some hotheaded youths who are not as loyal as they should be, the best way to correct them— to give them a truer conception of things—would be to send them for a short time to Petersburg ! I should very seriously and strongly advise the authorities at home (in India) to compel such raw *chaps*, by way of punishment to a six months' sojourn in Russia, and I will vouch for the efficacy of the remedy ! They will not only be cured, but prove thereafter the staunchest supports of the British Government in India. If they saw but for a short time what treatment a *soi-disant national* Government allows to its people in Russia—what unaccountable midnight-arrests, what sudden disappearances, what *espionages*, what exiles, what condemnations to life long criminal labour in the pestiferous mines of a desert island or volcanic peninsula, and last though not least what frequent condemnations to death after trials and judicial proceedings which have more the show than the substance of justice, &c.,—they would I am sure bless Providence for the more liberal, though *foreign* Government which rules over their land of anarchy, (not always of course but immediately before the British conquered the country). I have some times heard well-educated Russians say that they would be much happier if the English governed them !

We commend the letter of Babu Nishikant Chatterjea to those of our countrymen, who take a delight in looking only at the dark side of the picture of British rule in India.

SATURDAY 25TH JUNE.

THE DIRECTORS of the Bank of Bengal we hear propose to abolish the office of Khachanjee or Dewan and to replace the incumbent with a cash-keeper on reduced pay. The present Khachanjee, we are informed, has received notice according to the terms of his agreement. There is also a rumour amongst the native employes of the Bank that the Directors intend "to dispense with the services of all native employes on the receipt of salaries of Rs. 200 and upwards." Is this anti-native policy the outcome of independent management of the Bank ?

WE HAVE received the following budget of news from our Bankura correspondent :

On the day (24th May) appointed for the celebration of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress's birth day the Magistrate of the District Mr. Anderson held a party in his house to which natives were largely invited. Mrs. Anderson acted her part of hostess with great affability and heartiness. There was native music and concert, distribution of pan and attar. The house was illuminated and decorated with garlands and flowers. The party dispersed at 11 P. M. There was a meeting of the rate-payers of the town last Sunday for the purpose of determining a form of petition to be presented to Government praying for the privilege of an elective municipality. The Native District Judge is making himself unpopular by imposing new costs on parties who have to transact business in his Court. He has made it a rule that applications for execution of decrees must be presented with copies of previous execution petitions with orders passed on the same. This will prove ruinous to both judgment-debtors and creditors. The District Magistrate has put a stop to the practice of giving copies of depositions of witnesses unless the case concerned be one of committal to the Sessions. He would neither grant unauthenticated copies of depositions. The fact of the Assistant Judge not being vested with the powers of a Sessions Judge has been the source of much inconvenience to the people who are tired of petitioning Government on the subject. The inconvenience has been aggravated by vesting the Judge with the Assistant Sessions Judge's powers.

WE HAVE received the following letter from a correspondent :

I had occasion to go up to Nyhati by rail on the 12th of this month. Having my family with me I applied to the Station-master at Sealdah for *reserved* accommodation ; but this was refused, though I was at the Station exactly an hour and a half before time ; and the carriages that were to convey passengers had not yet been arranged. I have been a traveller by the East Bengal Railway line for nearly eleven years ; and during this time have had occasion several times to travel with family ; and, be it said to the credit of the East Bengal Railway that, I *never* failed to get *reserved* accommodation whenever I wanted it, without giving any previous notice whatever. Why, only the other day, I believe it was the 11th of April last, I went with family to Sealdah and applied for *reserved* accommodation ; the Station-master (not he by the way who refused) simply asked me what class I would travel in ; I said, second class, and every thing was arranged to my satisfaction in five minutes.

It seems then all to depend upon the whim or temper of the Station-master for the time being. Of course he has the rules on his side which require 24 hours' previous notice ; and no one can question his right to be strict if he chooses it. But there is the fact ; for eleven years I have had occasion now and then to travel with family by the East Bengal Railway and I have *never* been refused *reserved* accommodation, even though I gave no previous notice. The first time I was refused was on the 12th of June ; the last time I had it was on the 11th of April.

My object in bringing these facts to notice is to represent to the authorities of the East Bengal Railway that there might be occasions when gentlemen might be *suddenly* called upon to take up family and seek *reserved* accommodation. At intermediate stations this is not always easily obtainable without previous notice, but at terminal stations nothing can be easier. Instead, therefore, of subjecting gentlemen with family to the painful necessity of herding with strangers or leaving to them the option of returning home, the Railway Company might levy a small fine in cases where *reserved* accommodation is applied for without notice, just as the Postal department does in the case of Mail letters that are not posted in time.

THE FOLLOWING gentlemen have been appointed Fellows of the Calcutta University : The Hon'ble W. Tyrrell, C. P. Carmichael, B. W. Colvin, C. Robertson, Archdeacon Baly, Doctor J. M. Coates, the Reverend Father D. Van Impe, Babu Hemchunder Banerjee, Muhamad Yusuf, Mr. W. D. Bruce, Mr. W. T. Webb, Mr. J. S. Slater, Mr. J. Wilson, Baboo Radhikaprosad Mookerjee, Mr. L. Schwendler, and Baboo Lalmadhub Mookerjee.

THE NEW RATES of charges for telegrams to come into operation on the first July, are published. Between any two stations in India for first six words —one rupee. For every additional word—two annas. Between any station in India and any station in Ceylon, for every six words—one rupee and eight annas.

A NEW MEDAL will be conferred upon the troops engaged in the Naga War. It will bear the inscription—"Naga 1879-80."

WE ARE glad to observe that the Corporation of Calcutta has been hauled up before the Police Court for filling up a tank with town sweepings and thus creating an insufferable nuisance. We have always protested against this course from the time of Dr. Payne, but we were charged with obstructiveness. We hope the decision of the Police Court will teach the Municipality a lesson in this direction.

THE STATESMAN justly protests against the mismanagement of the water works of Calcutta. One engine has been out of gear for more than six weeks, and it has not yet been righted. Is nobody to hang ? We hear that Messrs. Burn & Co. have been charged with the job of replacing the cylinder.

WE HAVE received the following telegrams from the Press Commissioner's Office :

Simla June 20th.—It is reported from Kandahar that on the eleventh June, a force from Girishk, consisting of two regiments of cavalry, one of infantry and two guns, met and attacked the levies under Muhamed Hassan Khan and Sirdar Abdulla Jan at Karez-i-Safed. The latter after an engagement

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

lasting three hours were defeated with considerable losses. Abdulla Khan is said to have been killed and his body found. Many other officers were killed and Hassan Khan is said to have been wounded. Hashim Khan did not take part in the fight and appears to have retired to Naozad before it took place. A considerable number of prisoners were taken, among them two Kandahari sirdars. The losses on the Amir's side were small. Abdul Wahab Khan who was advancing with a force from the direction of Taiwarra is said to have been defeated at Kalah-i-Nashki by Anbia Khan and to be besieged in the fort of Taiwarra. Further reinforcements were said to be advancing from Kabul to Kandahar and General Ghulam Haidar was starting with a force from Kandahar for Girishk.

22nd.—News from Kandahar, dated the 17th, confirms the report of the defeat of Ayubs force at Karez-i-Safed and of the death of the General Sirdar Abdoolla Khan. His body was brought into Kandahar and there buried. Fifty-two prisoners had also arrived. The force under Ayubs Generals consisted of about 900 Cavalry. A small force from Girishk had been sent in pursuit of fugitives in the direction of Noozad.

24th.—News from Kandahar dated the 19th states that Hassim Khan has sent his Mulla there to arrange for the removal of Sirdar Abdulla Khan's body to Herat for its interment in Ahmad Shah's tomb at Kandahar. Hassim and Muhammad Hassan have retreated to Khush with three or four hundred sowars. The Amir's troops have occupied Naozad and Siah Pushteh.

A CORRESPONDENT notices that Ichapore the seat of the Gunpowder factory has become a regular haunt of night prowlers, who create all sorts of disturbance to the great discomfort and annoyance of the peaceful inhabitants. The Police take no notice of complaints made to them. We hope the Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore and the District Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, will direct their attention to the subject.

THERE were 143 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 18th June, of which 3 were from cholera, 2 from small-pox, 48 from fevers, 13 from bowel complaints, 3 from accidents and snake-bite, 10 from pthisis and asthma, 25 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Seven children were still-born, 30 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year, 16 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 6. The average of daily mortality is only 20·4.

MR. R. L. MANGLES has returned from England and taken his seat in the Board of Revenue.

WE HAVE received a copy of a minute by Pundit Sri Lal, Secretary to the Bijnor Agricultural Society, on the improvement of agriculture in the district of Bijnor. The minute is practical.

SIR RICHARD GARTH gave his annual Evening Party on Thursday last to which he invited the *elite* of Calcutta society, both European and Native. Both Sir Richard and Lady Garth were courteous and affable to their guests.

WE ARE sorry to learn from a correspondent that cholera is raging furiously at Gowhati. We will notice his letter in our next.

MR. E. D. J. EZRA, who lately presented a number of valuable animals to our Zoological Gardens, such as Giraffes, Beisa Antelopes, Ostriches and three rare and beautiful species of Guinea-fowl, has added to his munificent gift by providing the necessary funds for building a Giraffe and Zebra house.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. General Report on the operations of the Survey of India during 1879-80. 2. Annual Report of the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for 1880. 3. Nidana—a Sanskrit system of Pathology translated by Udoychand Dutt, civil medical officer, Serampore. 4. Principles of Hygiene or Preservation of Health in Bengali. By Radhikaprosunna Mookerjea, 17th edition. 5. The Groans of Baroda or an appeal on behalf of Distressed Humanity. 6. A Statement with regard to the recent orders restricting preaching in the squares submitted to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by the Calcutta Missionary Conference. 7. Open-air Preaching in the Public Squares of Calcutta—an explanatory statement. By the Revds. G. Kerry, K. S. MacDonald and A. J. Bamford. 8. Army Circulars for May 1881 with an Index to Circulars for 1880. 9. Minute on the Improvement of Agriculture in the district of Bijnor. By P. Sri Lal, Secretary, Bijnor Agricultural Society. 10. Minutes of a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bijnor Agricultural Society, held on May 4th, 1881. 11. Journal of the National Indian Association, No. 126 June, 1881. 12. Prospectus of a forthcoming edition of the Ramayan to be translated and edited by Rajkristo Roy. 13. Nidursun of Gurugunga Aich Chowdhry—a religious publication in Bengali. 14. Mahavaratha in Bengali prose—Published by Protapchunder Roy and distributed *gratis*. 15. The Bengal Miscellany, an Anglo-Bengali monthly, Vol. I. No. 1. 16. Khristya Mohila or the Christian Woman—a Bengali monthly, Vol. I. No. 6.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, June 19th—The disturbances in Ireland have almost entirely subsided, apparently in consequence of the Government continuing to prohibit popular assemblages at evictions.

20th.—The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin has issued a pastoral letter in which he strongly urges agrarian agitation.

20th.—The Premier, in reply to a question, confirmed the statement of the *Daily News*, that Government had called the attention of the United States Government to the operations of the Fenian organization.

21st.—The third clause of the Irish Land Bill has passed through the committee.

22nd.—The Census in Ireland shows a decrease in population of 250,000.

23rd.—Lord Hartington, replying to a question, said that, although the statements made by the Indian press respecting the treatment of prisoners in Bengal goals were exaggerated, there was too much foundation for them and that the Indian authorities were investigating the matter.

24th. Mr. Gladstone has written a letter in reply to the representations of the Transvaal loyalists, in which he denies that the withdrawal of British rule from the Transvaal entitles the loyalists to compensation.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1881.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

VI.

IN our last we gave the invincible logic of Sir John Peter Grant in support of the present system of the opium monopoly. In the present issue we propose to review the discussions, which took place in 1869 on the revival of the proposal for the abandonment of the monopoly by Sir William Muir as Finance Minister of India. We have seen that in 1859 Mr. Muir as Junior Member of the North West Board of Revenue had raised the question, and that his proposal was rejected by the Government of India. After a decade Sir William Muir became our Finance Minister, and he again put forth his old idea. There were two proposals made by him, viz., 1st the enhancement of the pass duty on Malwa Opium, and 2nd the substitution of the excise system with an export duty for the free cultivation and manufacture of opium in lieu of the Government monopoly. Sir Charles Trevelyan had proposed a Commission of Enquiry into the subject, but it was not granted as it was thought that it would cause unnecessary disturbance of the market. Sir William Muir was not satisfied with the objections taken, and proposed the appointment of the Commission advocated by Sir Charles Trevelyan. In an elaborate minute Sir William gave his reasons *seriatim* for an uniform system of export duty. He wrote: "By imposing a uniform duty for the whole of India, the Government would probably have the Chinese market far more under its command, than at present by the double system of a pass duty and a monopoly. The pass duty for all India would regulate the prices which the Chinese will always be prepared to give for a commodity they cannot do without, and which practically India alone can supply." Sir William Muir noticed the trade in opium, which was springing up in the Persian Gulf and China. He also urged the consideration of the inconvenience and loss to Government from the locking up of the enormous sums distributed in advances to the cultivators. He remarked: "These are so long in being recovered, that according to Sir Charles Treveylan the greater part of the advances of two years must always be outstanding." Sir William added: "I may mention that when the subject was discussed in 1858-59, by Mr. James Wilson at Allahabad, in personal conference with the Board the chief objection urged by him was that Opium, without the guarantee and stamp of the Government, would be likely to lose its value in China. But this has not been found to be the case with Malwa Opium which now bears a higher price in the Chinese market than that manufactured by the Bengal Government. It is true that the opiate in the Malwa drug is slightly stronger than the Bengal standard. Still the fact remains that without any check or guarantee on the part of the Government, the private article succeeds in maintaining its place. Indeed, under an export duty, fixed and not *ad valorem*, the manufacturer must have every motive to secure the highest possible excellence in what is exported." He thus concluded:

I submit then to the President and my honorable colleagues that the Commission so strongly pressed for by Sir Charles Trevelyan when, in 1864, in charge of the Financial Department, should no longer be denied. Surely a case has been made out to justify at the least enquiry. *prima facie* the change proposed would remove blemish from the administration without imperilling the finances. That cannot be an edifying position for the Government to occupy, in which it has, year by year, to determine the quantity of opium which it will bring to sell, in which there is a constant inducement for it to trim the market and in which its haste to secure wider harvest and larger returns has repeatedly recoiled upon the trade, stimulated baneful speculation and gambling in Central and Western India, and ended in much misery. I do not speak of the undignified aspect of the British Government growing manufacturing, and selling the drug—performing in fact all the functions of producer and speculator. I will merely ask what the impression is upon the mind when we see Holkar performing the functions of Opium trader, which are now discharged by the Government of Bengal.

The change would relieve the British Government from the odious imputation of pandering to the vice of China by overstimulating production, over-stocking the market, and flooding China with the drug. in order to raise a wider and more secure revenue to itself, an imputation of which at least on one occasion I fear that we are not wholly guiltless a few years ago when the Government of Bengal was straining every nerve to extend the cultivation of the poppy, I was witness to the discontent of the agricultural population in certain districts west of the Jumna, from which the crop was for the first time being raised. Where the system of advances had long been in vogue, and the mode of preparing the drug well-understood, no doubt the poppy is a popular crop, though even there the system of Government monopoly gives to Government officers a power of interference over those who have once taken their advances, which must be liable to abuse. But the case to which I allude was that of new districts where the poppy had not hitherto been grown, and into which the Bengal Board were endeavouring to extend the cultivation by the bait of large advances among an unwilling peasantry, and at the risk of inoculating them with a taste for a deleterious drug and all this with the sole view of securing a wider area of poppy cultivation, and thus a firmer grasp of the China market. Witnessing this when on circuit in 1864, the impropriety of the position was to my mind so painful that, as the Governor-General may perhaps recollect, I ventured at the time to address His Excellency directly on the subject.

By retiring from the monopoly the Government of India will avoid these and all other unseemly imputations, China wants Opium; our traders and merchants are ready to supply it. The license duty will still support the revenue; and thus the action of Government will be that of check, and no longer of stimulus. The fluctuations in the demands of China will be met, in the ordinary course of trade, by corresponding variations in the supply from India. The area of cultivation will be adjusted by the direct action of the Chinese themselves upon speculators and producers, and will no longer depend upon the arbitrary will of the Government.

To bring about results so desireable in themselves and so closely affecting the good name of the British Government, is surely a sufficient warrant for the appointment of a Commission.

Sir William's minute was referred to the local Government for opinion. The Bengal Board of Revenue made an elaborate report on the subject. Mr. Alonzo Money, who was then a member of the Board, penned a very able and incisive minute, which was embodied in the shape of a letter from the Board to the Government of Bengal. To the appointment of the Commission the Board stated that they "are strongly opposed, as they feel sure that local enquiries on the subject will necessarily tend to unsettle the minds of the cultivators, and injuriously affect the Revenue. They would raise no objection to a Commission to enquire only into the best plan of fixing the duty rates on Malwa Opium; but so simple a matter as this seems scarcely to require a Commission. As to the larger question of the Bengal Monopoly, the Board consider that it is imperative on those who demand a Commission, to make out first a good *prima facie* case for its appointment. No such case has been made out." The objections to the Monopoly the Board remarked were of two kinds, moral and fiscal. The moral objections the Board sub-divided into three heads, viz., 1st, the alleged oppressive character of the Government dealings with its cultivators, 2nd, the gambling produced in Western India by the action of the Bengal Government, 3rd, the supply to the Chinese of a poisonous drug. The first objection has no foundation at all, for the poppy ryots are quite content with the present system of cultivation. As for gambling, a fixed quantity is not calculated to give rise to gambling; it is the variation of the quantity which is attended with that evil. The Board justly remarked that, "under a free system, the supply must vary more than it does under the present one, and that the evils pointed out would therefore only be aggravated." As regards the third objection the answer is self-evident, the adoption of the excise system will not stop the "supply to the Chinese of the poisonous drug." We now come to the financial aspect of the question. The Board

gave it as their deliberate opinion that "any interference with the monopoly would be attended with serious loss of revenue." They remarked:

Unquestionably, one of the effects of a free cultivation even under license would be, as a general rule, the manufacture of a larger supply than at present.

But any increase of supply must be followed by decreased profits, and these will lead to a constant pressure on the Government in the direction of a lower duty. A very high rate of export duty has never yet been able to hold its ground any where in connection with freedom of action, or under any but an artificial system like the present. The Board do not think it would be possible, without the check on cultivation, and consequently on supply which the present system furnishes, to maintain long for Bengal the high rate of duty which now holds in Bombay; for it cannot be too strongly insisted on that the license which Sir W. Muir looks to as a competent check on cultivation will be a very imperfect one. Under cover of such license more land than is protected by it will grow the Poppy, and no practicable Staff of Preventives could obviate this inevitable result. The Board then look upon increased supply and diminished rates of duty as the unavoidable concomitants of the free system. The Board, in 1859, entertained the same opinion. Now a lower rate of duty on Provision Opium will either be followed by a lower rate of duty on Abkaree Opium, or it will not. If it is, the Abkaree Revenue could only be kept at its present figure by increase of consumption in our own territories, and such increase will be limited by the price of other stimulants, such as Ganja and Country Spirits. If it is not, a great incentive will be afforded to smuggling Opium for Home consumption. Under any circumstances, whatever be the duty on Provision Opium or on Abkaree Opium the smuggling of, Opium for Home consumption and its illicit use, must increase, from the unavoidable absence of the present checks on the quantity to be delivered up by each cultivator according to the area he cultivates. It may be said that this check will be exercised equally by the Private speculator for his own benefit, but the upholders of this argument forget that under the license or free system, the cultivation *cannot* be restricted to certain parts of the country as now, and that with the inclusion of fresh tracts into the circle of Poppy cultivation come increased facilities for illicit sale to the neighboring population. Moreover, it will then be to the interest of the manufacturer, as well as of the cultivator, to supply illicitly the Home demand. At present the cultivators only can do this. That the net Abkaree Revenue of Bengal alone, now Rs. 20,77,570 yearly will suffer and suffer considerably, is therefore, the Board think, beyond question; this loss will also be certainly accompanied by increased instead of decreased consumption, a result to be lamented, looking at it from a moral point of view.

Again:

Under the monopoly system the checks on smuggling are numerous, and as efficient as such checks can be. The cultivation is limited to the parts of the country best adapted for it. In those parts a staff of English Gentlemen watch the area under Poppy, and carefully scrutinize the quantity of each acre returns. From the moment the Opium comes into their hands all chance of smuggling is at an end. Under the proposed system, no check of return according to area could be exercised by Government and the manufacturer would have to be watched and guarded against as much as the ryot. The facilities for smuggling afforded by our rivers and our extensive sea board, the great temptations to smuggling which spring from an enormous rate of duty, would necessarily result in the evasion from duty of a larger quantity of Opium for China than can now escape.

The cost of preventive measures would be great. This is self-evident and is not denied. No system of prevention could be as thorough as the present one, which supervises the growth of the plant, the return from each field, and which secures perfect safety from the moment the raw Opium is delivered. Of course we should save present establishments; but allowing for this, the Board are confident that the Lieutenant-Governor in 1860 in no way overstated the truth, when declaring that on the score of expense he could "see no limit to the cost of a really efficient Preventive Establishment."

The Board then argued that there would be no sufficient check over supply and quality. They remarked:

As already stated, the license will operate but imperfectly as a check over supply. The necessity of an efficient check, operating in the two directions of minimum and maximum, is admitted by Sir W. Muir under the sixth proposed head of enquiry, para. 8 of his minute. If smuggling could be stopped, and if it were practicable to maintain a very high rate of duty, the duty could be used as an efficient check against excess quantity of supply; but no check whatever can be devised against a deficient supply. Private interest will not act as a sufficient check. In ordinary years it will doubtless do so, but in years of famine, or agricultural distress not amounting to famine, it will fail. There is little doubt that under the free system the profits to the cultivator will not be as great as they are at present. The speculator or employer of the cultivator's labor will restrict the ryots' profits to such margin as will just give the preference to Poppy over other crops. When unforeseen circumstances disturb this proportion, the ryot will take to cultivation of Cereals and a diminished supply of Opium for the China market will be the result. Matters would right themselves afterwards, but meanwhile mischief would have been done. The Board consider that in a trade like the trade with China, a trade in which it is of the greatest importance that our hold of the market should always be firm, that no opening which can by possibility be closed should be left available to our chief competitor, the Chinese cultivator, a trade of which the conditions are altogether artificial, enormous profits being realized on an article which the consumer can produce for himself,—it is absolutely necessary that the party mainly interested, namely, the Government, should have complete command over the extent of the supply. No one who has had any practical acquaintance with the difficulties attendant on Opium cultivation during distress three years ago, would assert that those the past season of distress or during the still greater difficulties could have been as successfully encountered by a number of Private speculators [as they were by the united, the well-controlled agency at the disposal of Government, by the large capital at its command, and by the spirit of liberality which characterizes its dealings with its Opium cultivators, a spirit which could not always be looked for from individuals.

The same check that is required over quantity, is equally necessary as to quality. To those who cite the example of Malwa as proving the all sufficiency of personal interest, it may be answered, that our command of the quantity and quality in the larger field of supply, gives us practically great control under both heads over the Malwa Opium. It is also worthy of note that it is only of late years that the Malwa manufacturer has succeeded in pleasing the Chinese taste. A similar want of success might at first attend the efforts of the Bengal manufacturer. This is not an improbable contingency, for a short-sighted desire to pass as much Opium as possible under the duty and a hope to realize the high prices paid for the high consistency of Opium of Malwa, would be likely to lead to an alteration in the consistency of Bengal Opium. In view of the known suspicious sensitiveness of the Chinese purchaser as to any change, and in regard to the fact that the same classes in China do not consume Malwa and Bengal Opium indiscriminately, any alteration of manufacture might send down prices, give a serious blow to the speculation in Bengal, and a corresponding impetus to the indegenous production in China.

The Board would add but one remark. It appears to them that in all these discussions on the monopoly system, the peculiar character of the Opium trade is overlooked. It is not a trade which can bear much expansion, for any very great expansion would throw out of cultivation of cereals a large portion of the country, thus increasing the chances of agricultural distress, without any addition to the Revenue then necessarily raised upon a lower rate of duty. The Board believe that no Government has ever succeeded in realizing from any article an Export or Inland Revenue out of all proportion to its real value, except by state monopoly Thus, tobacco in most European countries yields such a Revenue. In some of the Dutch Colonies certain articles are similary treated with the same results.

We have not space for more extracts. We will return to the subject in our next.

Before we dismiss this article we will notice some remarks which our contemporary of the *Statesman* has been good enough to make on the subject. He says:

The *Hindoo Patriot* is publishing a series of articles on the opium revenue, crowded with information and full of strong argument. But there seems to us to be one weakness in our able contemporary's treatment of the subject. He forgets that arguments which were conclusive and effective twenty years ago may be utterly ineffective now in the face of the forces that are working for the destruction of the monopoly. He brings together a mass of bygone opinion on the subject, quoting such distinguished authorities as the Board of Revenue and Sir John Peter Grant. These made out a strong case, and were successful, because in those days they had only the opinion of an individual here and there to contend against. But it is different to-day, and it is just as well to recognise the fact however unpleasant it may be, that when the English public declares itself against the opium monopoly it is doomed, and no argument or protest coming from the monopolists will be listened to.

The circumstances of the Opium question we submit have not changed in the least from what they were twenty years ago. The only difference is that sentimental philanthropists are now louder in their denunciation of the opium traffic than they were before. But should the Indian revenue be sacrificed at the altar of sickly sentimentality? And should those who profess to be the guardians of Indian interests allow themselves to be carried away by mere twaddle? If sincere friends of India like our contemporary should join the cry of sentimentality, who would lend their voice to the dumb millions of India?

THE SHIBPORE COLLEGE.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN has undoubtedly done an act of grace by re-admitting the expelled students of the Shibpore Engineering College, for which we feel thankful to him. His Honor has attached to it conditions, which though severe we are not disposed to resent, because his object has been to vindicate discipline. But the manner in which this act of grace has been performed we must confess is calculated to detract from its merit. We wish it had not been accompanied with a phillippic. In launching the phillippic, the Government reminds us of the saying—breaking a butterfly upon the wheel. After all the "mutiny" of these students was a very trumpery affair, and it did not call for an elaborate Resolution of Government or its publication in the Official *Gazette*. Even the late Sonthal rising did not evoke an *ukase* in the *Gazette*. By honoring the Shibpore College correspondence with a place in the *Gazette* His Honor has given the matter an importance, which even the "exaggerations" of some of the native papers did not give it. Then His Honor has fulminated his thunders as if the "mutiny" of these students had endangered the safety of the empire. He might have well spared his rhetoric, phillippic, and invective for a better and worthier cause. The boys were certainly foolish, but if the College authorities had been wiser, if for instance the Principal had on the one hand sternly refused to forward the joint memorial to the Director, and on the other explained matters to the students, combining firmness with moderation and conciliation, and afterwards reporting the case to the Board of Visitors, surely the affair would not have gone beyond the four walls of the College, and the so-called "mutiny" would have been nipped in the bud. But the Principal judged wrongly, and the Director acted impulsively, and what was originally a mere display of petulance or sensitiveness on the part of the boys, has developed itself into an open mutiny and a public scandal. This is the fruit of our present educational policy!

We are tired of discussing the facts of the case, and yet we cannot help noticing some of them as the Government has apparently placed them before the public for its judgment. The facts are given in the Director's report to Government, and if we read between the lines we find that the boys had ample cause for complaint. The Director classes the statements, which have reached him from different sources, under two heads viz., (1) Charges relating to the inferior accommodation of the native students. (2) Charges of harsh or insulting language used towards them, or of unkind treatment. The boys, however, attribute their ill-treatment to an invidious race distinction. First, with regard to the quarters provided for the boys, the "main building" was reserved for the European and Eurasian boys, and the "detached bungalows," tiled huts, for native boys. The Director thus puts this part of the case:

Early in March 1880, when His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor visited the College, the question of accommodation was discussed. Of the three wings that were then empty, one was required for class-rooms. It was decided that the Professors of the College with their families must, like the Principal, live on the premises; and a second wing was reserved for them on payment of rent. With regard to the third wing some discussion took place. In the first place there was not room in it for all the students, European and native, who might possibly join the College. In the second place, the European students, 54 in number, who had just arrived from Dehree, had to be provided for. Thirdly, if regard were had to the ordinary habits and manner of living of Europeans and natives, the bungalows, should it be found necessary to occupy them, were less unsuited to the latter than to the former. Lastly, it was by no means certain that native students would join the College in large numbers under its new constitution which now included a hard course of workshop training. It was therefore decided to place the Dehree students, together with any other Europeans who might join the College, in the third wing of the building.

Now, may we ask a few questions? Why was it deemed necessary to quarter the Professors and their families within the house? There was ample accommodation available to them in Shibpore within a mile and a half from the College, and if they had been told to find their own quarters, the second wing would have been open to the native students. As for difference in habits we have no hesitation in saying that some of the Native students are accustomed to live better than many of the Eurasian lads who came from Dehree, and yet they were made to herd in huts, so-called "bungalows." This was the first invidious distinction made. We now come to the accommodation provided for the Native students, one two-storied brick building, with regard to which no complaint was made, three lower-roomed bungalows, to which, we are told by the Director, no serious objection was taken, but as boys began to flow in, four new "bungalows" were "constructed on a very inexpensive scale," "unfortunately they were provided with only beaten earth floors," and when they were finished, "the floors were very damp." The students represented to the Principal that "the new houses were not habitable;" and Mr. Downing, "finding on inspection that the complaint was well founded, at once took steps to replace the earthen floors by asphalte, laid on a concrete foundation." "At this time there was no necessity for any of the students to occupy the new buildings, as there was sufficient accommo-

dation for them in the old." The last statement is not reconcileable with the first. Firstly, the new bungalows were built to meet increased demand for accommodation, but when they were found to be not "habitable," it was considered not necessary to occupy them. In the meantime money was thrown away in building uninhabitable "bungalows." About the same time "the students residing in the old bungalows complained that dust fell down on to their beds from the bamboos of the roof." "When the rains had set in strongly, the water began to lie on the ground adjoining the native students' quarters, and they complained, *with reason*, that they were unable to get away from their houses with dry feet." "In November and the following months much sickness prevailed." "Cook-rooms were got ready, and servants' houses were already in existence (the latter of a very indifferent character, and a constant cause of complaint); but there was no latrine. A temporary one was ordered to be built; and to save money two extra partitions were put up for the native servants. Owing to lax discipline it afterwards appeared that the servants were in the habit of using all parts of the latrine indiscriminately. At first, again, the partitions of the latrine were not provided with separate purdahs, a single screen running along the whole length. When the inconvenience of this was pointed out to Mr. Fouracres, he supplied rough but efficient purdahs to each partition. I have examined the site. and though the structure is unsightly, and obviously temporary in its character. yet it is sufficint in all essential respects, and is kept remarkably clean. The cook-room, the servants' houses, and the latrine were all of a make-shift character, and *the source of much inconvenience* to the students." The Italics are ours. Then reference is made to some orders of the Board of Visitors for the improvement of the accommodation of the native students. The most important of these orders was in reference to the erection of a new mess house and cook-room in one building. The Director himself says that Mr. Fouracres prepared designs, which the Principal considered very expensive, and that the estimates were not passed "*until shortly after the outbreak!*" So much for the way the Native boys were housed and fed. They were doomed we might say to dog's existence, and they fell ill owing to dampness and bad housing like so many rotten sheep. In the meantime the Eurasian lads occupied the "palatial buildings." After the College atmosphere was purified by the late demonstration Mr. Fouracres wrote to the Director: "To ensure the complete success of the College, however, it will be necessary to provide *pucca* houses for the native students, with accommodation not inferior to that enjoyed by the European and Eurasian boys, otherwise a spirit of discontent will always prevail, and the suspicion that an invidious distinction is being made between the two races will continue." We wish this light had dawned at an earlier stage. And yet the Director says that the Native boys had no ground of complaint on the score of race distinction! He adds that it had always been the intention of Government to provide pucca houses for the Native students when their inclination to follow the new profession would be satisfactorily established. But was not the institution itself inaugurated because the Government had been satisfied that high-caste Hindu students of the Engineering College had shewn a disposition to work as mechanics in the workshop? If, however, the College was not fully equipped in the begining, if the necessary accommodation was not available, why were then boys admitted so freely? This was the original blunder, and blunder crowded upon blunder.

We now come to the second count, use of harsh or insulting language towards the students and unkind treatment. The Director says, "it has been stated that Mr. Fouracres has on various occasions called the students pigs, dogs, jackals, sheep, dirty creatures, not gentlemen. When this was mentioned to Mr. Fouracres, he indignantly denied the accusation. *But when I saw him again, a few days afterwards. he had recalled to mind certain passing observations which had altogether escaped his memory at the time, but which had apparently given ground for the charges in question.*" The Italics are ours. We thank Mr, Croft for brushing up Mr. Fouracres' memory. The charges are admitted, but different explanations are given. Even a race distinction was made in the distribution of seats in the class room. It is thus explained away by the Director:

"When the college re-opened, after the vacation in June 1880, the students of the first year class took their seats as they joined. The Christian students who came first occupied the front benches, and the natives as they came sat behind. This arrangement continued daily for about three weeks, and by that time each student had come to look upon the seat which he occupied as his own by right of usage. Mr. Slater, however, who was then a Professor of the college, did not approve of the arrangement; thinking that as English was not their native tongue, the native students should sit in front, so that they might have a better chance of understanding what was said. He accordingly decided to place the European students at the back, and proceeded one morning to the class-room to carry out the change. On arrival, he found all the Christian students waiting outside, complaining that the natives had appropriated the seats which they had hitherto occupied. Mr. Slater thereupon directed the European students to go back to their old seats, pointing out to the intruders that, in occupying seats which by conventional usage belonged to others, they had committed a breach of college etiquette. Next morning, the students complained to Mr. Downing the Principal, and Mr. Slater explained to him what had occurred. On going to the class-room, Mr. Slater addressed the students, telling them that he had intended to alter the distribution of seats on the very day on which the natives had chosen to oust the European students; and added that, as they had taken the law into their own hands, he would not interfere with the existing arrangements. However, after the lapse of a few days, Mr. Slater, in order to carry out his original intention, which he still thought desirable, altered the arrangement of the tables in the room; and on the alteration being made, he gave the natives the greater share of the front row."

One peculiarity in the treatment of the native students of the Shibpore College was that it was all "good intentions" on the part of the College authorities and the Government. It was the intention of Government to provide proper accommodation for the boys hereafter. It was the intention of Mr. Fouracres to redress all their grievances connected with their quarters. And it was the intention of Mr. Slater "to put the European students at the back" in the class-room. But unfortunately the poor native students have no faculty of divination, and they could not consequently divine what was in the minds of the governing authorities. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, they naturally judged how they were treated from the way they were treated. And were they to blame?

We will not dwell again on the particular cause, which led to the present explosion. The facts are too well known to require recapitulation. The Director does his best to palliate the conduct of Mr. Fouracres and Mr. Slater. But say what he may the facts disclosed in his own report, though much seasoned and softened down, enable the impartial public to form their own opinion about the matter. For our part we consider Mr. Slater the guiltier of the two. Mr. Fouracres seems to be a typical John Bull, bluff and rough but honest, but Mr. Slater appears to be both incompetent and unsympathizing. If he knew how to manage the boys, there would not have been so much heartburning and discontent. The governor of a school in his relation to the boys stands in *loco parentis*, but how could one exercise real parental authority, who did not possess the least sympathy for his wards? Think of this that Mr. Slater, the constituted guardian of the boys as the Principal of the Institution, deliberately recommended to Government that not only should not the expelled students be re-admitted, but that all other Government Colleges and all preferment under Government in future should be closed to them. He wrote: "I fear that unless some stringent measures are taken to close all Government Colleges and appointments to the students that have been expelled, the recent agitation will be the means of undermining the discipline of other Government Colleges in Bengal, and perhaps throughout the whole Presidency." This is not the first instance of mutiny in a school, but did any other Principal ever recommend such a wholesale retributive measure as Mr. Slater has done? The Director has given a number of instances of breach of discipline, but he does not give one case in which the punishment proposed for, far less meted out to, refractory students, was civil death for the natural term of their lives. The man, who could deliberately make such a heartless proposal, cannot hope to make his way into the hearts of the students, and is not therefore fit to be the head of the institution. *Apropos* of the cases of infraction of discipline noted by Mr. Croft, we cannot help saying that like all his statements, the summary is one-sided; he has given only so much of each case as tells in his favour and nothing more. We wish he had also noticed the cases which we, our correspondents and others have mentioned, and which do not support his view of the question.

To conclude. Mr. Croft thus winds up;

I would therefore counsel a lenient course, and the re-admission to the College on certain conditions of all the students, including Srish Chandra Lahiri, to whose level of disobedience the rest have now fallen. They have brooded over troubles which were real, and over grievances which as against Mr. Fouracres were mostly imaginary; they have compared their lot with that of their European fellow students, and have resented the difference in their conditions; and though their attitude until recently gave no ground for suspecting the steady growth of such feelings, it is nevertheless true that they existed, and were treated as if they did not exist. Where they have so grievously gone wrong is in having utterly misplaced their resentment in having indentified Mr. Fouracres with the discomforts of which he was well aware, but which he was doing his best to remedy; and in having, when their resentment began to grow, detected in every hasty expression, or peremptory order a proof of unkindness or want of sympathy. Something, too, may have been added by the fact that Mr. Fouracres represented that side of their work which to most of the students was irksome and disagreeable—the labour of the shops. Again, when they had taken their rash step, and found themselves in utter bewilderment at the ruin of their prospects, it unfortunately happened that they fell under the influence of evil advisers, who, careless of the injury they were doing, magnified and exaggerated every grievance into unnatural dimensions, stung them with the suggestions of race-antipathy, treated them (poor lads!) as patriots and heroes, and exhorted them to maintain their dignified resistance to the insolent tyranny of authority. No wonder they failed to recover the mental balance they had lost. At the same time they had wise and firm friends, and among them some to whom they could look up as the recognized leaders of their community, who did not cease to point out to them their folly and presumption; and I am glad to say that better counsels finally prevailed.

So practically the Director justifies the students. And yet he recommends this severe sentence—that the students shall not be re-admitted until November next and that the scholarships shall not be disbursed till that month, but that as some compensation for the loss of one whole year to the students the final year of practical training will be reduced to six months. The Lieutenant-Governor has endorsed all the recommendations of the Director, but has added that the students shall be readmitted "on their personally expressing to the Principal, in the presence of Mr. Fouracres, their regret for their conduct in failing to obey the Director's orders of the 3rd May, and tendering their apologies to Mr. Fouracres for the frivolous and groundless complaints made by them against that gentleman." We must say with due deference that what this ryder practically asks the students to say will be that which is not the truth. The Director himself admits that the students had "real grievances," whether they were right in connecting them all with Mr. Fouracres or not is another question, but they are ordered to tender apologies to Mr. Fouracres for preferring "frivolous and groundless complaints" against him. It is noteworthy that while the vials of the wrath of the Government have been poured upon the devoted heads of the poor students, not a word is said expressive of the disapprobation of the conduct of the College authorities, who have mismanaged the institution from beginning to end. It is only faintly regretted that "Mr. Fouracres went so far as to lay his hands upon Srishchunder Lahuri," but even that is justified, while the only satisfaction which the students obtain is that Mr. Fouracres is relieved of

the charge of the boarding establishment. The report of the Director and the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor are couched in very hard words—possibly this course has been followed because our Director wishes to make our students "not gentlemen" but "men," so hit them hard and let them bear as "men," but we must say that the best way to teach a person to be a "man" is to do him unalloyed justice, and to make him feel that justice has been done to him. Do the students feel that even-handed justice has been meted out in this case? We fear not.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

VII.

CHAPTER XXIII of Mr. Whitley Stokes' Criminal Procedure Bill deals with trials before High Courts and Courts of Session. It provides a common procedure for the High Court and the Court of Session, so far as it is possible to do so. The expression "High Court," as used in this chapter, means "a High Court established or to be established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, and includes the Chief Court of the Punjab and such other Courts as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be High Courts for the purposes of this chapter." It is declared that all trials under this chapter before a High Court shall be by jury; whereas all trials before a Court of Session shall be either by jury, or with the aid of assessors. We are glad to observe that the power to stay proceedings on an unsustainable charge has been extended to the Court of Session. We hail with satisfaction every change in the law, which has the effect of extending the liberties of the subject. Section 274 of the Bill distinctly says: "When it appears to the Court at any time before the commencement of the trial of the person charged, that there is no legal evidence to sustain any charge or a portion thereof, the Judge may make on the charge an entry to that effect. Such entry shall have the effect of staying proceedings upon the charge or portion of the charge, as the case may be." This power which the High Court now possesses will be extended to the Court of Session. This is a move in the right direction and it will commend itself to the approval of all right-minded persons. We hope the provision of *noble prosequi* will be also extended to the Court of Session.

In trials before the High Court the jury shall consist of nine persons; but in trials by jury before the Court of Session the jury shall consist of such uneven number, not being less than three, nor more than nine as may be directed by the Local Government. We do not see any reason why discretion should be left to the executive Government in matters like these. The Legislature ought to lay down definitely once for all the number of which in trials by jury before the Court of Session the jury shall consist. If a district is sufficiently advanced to warrant the extension to it of the system of trial by jury, it ought to be able to supply an adequate number of fit persons for composing juries. If it cannot do so, the Local Government should not order that trials before the Court of Session of this district shall be by jury. This would be the common sense way of dealing with the matter. The chapter relating to trials by jury contains two new provisions. One of these is that the jurors after they have appointed a foreman shall be sworn under the Indian Oaths Act. We believe this provision will deter many respectable persons who have conscientious scruples in the matter of swearing, from serving on juries. The other new provision is contained in section 305 of the Bill, which runs as follows:—"When by *accident* or *mistake* a wrong verdict is delivered, the jury may, before or immediately after it is recorded, amend the verdict, and it shall stand as ultimately amended." This is an excellent provision for which Mr. Whitley Stokes deserves the warmest thanks of the community. We had hoped that the Law Member would take advantage of the present opportunity to strike off those provisions relating to the verdict of jury in trials before the Court of Session, which Sir James Stephen, to the disgust of all right-thinking persons, introduced into the Criminal Procedure Code of 1872. But that hope has been grievously disappointed. Under Mr. Whitley Stokes' Bill too the Sessions Judge will have the power of practically setting aside the verdict of the jury, when he disagrees with it. Now, it is a thousand times better that trial by jury in the mofussil should be entirely abolished than that the Sessions Judge should have the power of setting aside the verdict of a jury, when he considers it necessary for the ends of justice to do so. If the Government thinks that in trials by jury before the Court of Session failures of justice often take place, let all trials before such courts be with the aid of assessors. Trial by jury as introduced into the mofusil under the operation of Sir James Stephen's Code of 1872 is a perfect farce. Our rulers look upon the people of India as children and treat them accordingly. But our countrymen are not so stupid that they cannot distinguish the shadow from the substance. If the system of trial by jury cannot be adopted in the mofussil in its entirety, let it be done away with altogether.

The next chapter contains some general provisions as to inquiries and trials. Under the present Code the power of tendering conditional pardons to accomplices is exerciseable only in cases triable by the Court of Session; but section 337 of the new Bill extends this power to all warrant cases. The Law Member has invited opinions on the propriety of this important change. For our part, we think that the change ought not to be made, though we know that it has been advocated by many authorities. There can be no doubt that the power tendering conditional pardon to accomplices cannot be too carefully exercised. An unrestrained or careless exercise of this power may be productive of incalculable mischief. At present, the power being exerciseable only in cases triable by the Court of Session, there are some safeguards against its abuse. In trials before the Court of Session the liberties of the subject are better guarded than in those before Magistrates. We have now an intelligent Bar in almost every district in the mofusil, and the decisions of the Sessions Judge are appealable to the High Court. These two safeguards the value of which cannot be over-estimated do not exist in respect of cases tried by Magistrates. If the power of tendering conditional pardon be extended to all warrant-cases, it would be impossible to prevent its abuse. Section 250 of Act X. of 1872 gives power to interrogate accused persons generally on the case after the witnesses for the prosecution have been examined. This power, we are told, has never been used by the Calcutta High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction. But as this power is often exercised and abused in the mofussil, the Law Member has rightly decided to modify it. We read:—"Mr. Stokes would like to have gone further and expressly provided, in accordance with two decisions of the Calcutta High Court, that by exercising the power in question the Session Court was not to establish a court of inquisition, and to force a prisoner to convict himself by making some criminating admissions, after a series of searching questions, the exact effect of which he might not readily comprehend. The real object was to enable a Judge to ascertain from time to time from a prisoner, particularly when he was undefended, what explanation he might desire to offer regarding any fact stated by a witness; or after the close of the case, how he could meet what the Judge might consider damnatory evidence against him. In deference to the contrary opinions of the two gentlemen, Mr. Cockerell and Mr. Colvin, who had so loyally helped him in the revision of the code, he had abstained from making any provision on the subject; but he would certainly bring the matter to the notice of the Select Committee to which he trusted the Bill would be referred" The Law Member then quoted the following remarks of Mr. Livingston on this important subject:—"An unrestrained right of interrogating is also very apt to produce insidious and catching questions. Instead of a cool and impartial attempt to extract the truth, the examination becomes a contest, in which the pride and ingenuity of the Magistrate are arrayed against the caution or evasions of the accused, and every construction will be given to his answers that may fix upon him the imputation of guilt." Mr. Whitley Stokes has, to our thinking, showed great weakness in surrendering his better judgment to the opinions of Mr. Frank Cockerell and Mr. Bazett Colvin. He is a trained jurist and knows the principles of jurisprudence which are recognized in all civilized countries; while the two gentlemen who differed from him were bred up in the tainted atmosphere and mischievous traditions of Anglo-Indian officialdom. We hope the Select Committee will adopt Mr. Whitley Stokes' views in this matter and embody them in the Bill.

THE PRICE OF RICE AND WAGES OF LABOUR.

THE abundant crops of last year have as a matter of course been attended with a tremendous fall in the price of rice. The prices-current of food-grains published in the *Calcutta Gazette* contain teeming proofs in support of our statement. We give the following abstract from the last issue of the *Calcutta Gazette*:

In the interior the prices range as follow:—

Burdwan.—Wheat 17½ to 18 seers, barley 32 to 40 seers, best rice 22½ to 25½ seers, common rice 27 to 28 seers, gram 26 to 29 seers firewood 120 seers, and salt 10 to 13 seers.

Bankoora.—Wheat 15 to 21 seers, barley 20 to 40 seers, best rice 18 to 32 seers, common rice 24 to 36 seers, maize 20 to 38 seers, gram 11 to 21 seers, firewood 200 to 560 seers, and salt 8½ to 12 seers.

Beerbhoom & Midnapore.—Wheat 16 to 24 seers, best rice 22 to 32 seers, common rice 26 to 38 seers, gram 16 to 33 seers, firewood 80 to 240 seers and salt 9 to 10 seers.

Hooghly, Howrah & Calcutta.—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 29 seers, gram 16 to 22 seers, firewood 120 seers, and salt 9 to 10 seers,

24-Pergunnahs.—Wheat 15 to 15-12 seers, barley 26-10 to 32 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 17¾ to 26½ seers, maize 20 seers, (in Kidderpore only), gram 21¼ to 23 seers, firewood 90 seers, and salt 9¼ to 10 seers.

Nuddea.—Wheat 15 to 25 seers, barley 26 to 40 seers, best rice 8 to 26 seers, common rice 24 to 30 seers, maize (at Kooshtea) 18 seers, gram 22 to 35 seers firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 9-12 seers.

Jessore.—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 9 to 27 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, gram 8 to 10 seers, firewood 100 to 160 seers, and salt 8 to 8-8 seers.

Moorshedabad.—Wheat 16 to 22 seers, barley 27 to 50 seers, best rice 15 to 27 seers, common rice 25 to 31 seers, bulrush millet 35 seers (in Jungypore only), gram 28 to 30 seers, firewood 110 to 140 seers, and salt 9 to 10 seers.

Dinagepore & Rajshaye.—Wheat 16 seers, best rice 29 seers, common rice 34 seers, gram 16 seers, firewood 120 seers, and salt 9 seers.

Rungpore & Bogra.—Wheat 18 to 25 seers, barley (at Bagdogra) 16 seers, best rice 18 to 30 seers, common rice 22 to 32 seers, lesser millet (at Kurigram) 60 seers, gram 14 to 18 seers, firewood 80 to 120 seers, and salt 8 to 9 8 seers.

Pubna.—Wheat 22 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 31½ seers, gram 16¼ seers, and salt 9 seers.

Darjeeling.—Best rice 6 to 10 seers, common rice 16 to 17 seers, lesser millet 12 seers (in Kurseong only), maize 13 seers (in Kurseong only), gram 8 to 10 seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 5 to 8 seers.

Julpigoree.—Wheat 16 seers (in Boda only), best rice 13 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 26 8 seers, gram 8 to 13-5 seers, firewood 64 to 80 seers, and salt 6 to 8 seers.

Dacca.—Wheat 22 seers (in Jheetka only), barley 45 seers (in Jheetka only), best rice 13 to 27 seers, common rice 24 to 30 seers, firewood 80 to 120 seers, and salt 8 to 9¾ seers.

Furreedpore.—Best rice 12 to 24 seers, common rice 28 to 32 seers, gram 13 to 20 seers, firewood 120 to 200 seers, and salt 8 to 9¼ seers. In Goalundo wheat 21 seers, and barley 32 seers.

Backergunge.—Best rice 20 to 30-14 seers, common rice 24 to 33¾ seers, bulrush millet 50 to 58 seers, great millet 63 seers (in Bhola only), gram 10 to 21 seers, firewood 80 to 200 seers, and salt 8 seers.

Mymensingh.—Wheat 10 to 22 seers, best rice 10 to 30 seers, common rice 23 to 32 seers, Cheena 23 seers (in Dewangunge only), gram 10 to 20 seers, and salt 8 to 9¾ seers.

Chittagong.—Best rice 24 seers (in Cox's bazar only), common rice 26 to 28 seers, firewood 214 seers (in Cox's Bazar only), and salt 6 to 7 seers.

Noakholly, Tipperah, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Hill Tipperah and Patna.—Best rice 22 to 32 seers, common rice 26 to 40 seers, and salt 4 to 8 seers.

Gya.—Wheat 20 to 28 seers, barley 44 to 44¼ seers, best rice 12½ to 17½ seers, common rice 22¾ to 23-12 seers, gram 38 to 42½ seers, firewood 80 to 155 seers, and salt 8¼ seers.

Shahabad.—Wheat 19 to 24 seers, barley 35 to 40 seers, best rice 11 to 14 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, gram 32 to 34 seers, firewood 100 to 180 seers, and salt 8-8 to 9 seers. In Buxar only bulrush millet and great millet 35 seers, lesser millet 39 seers, and maize 36 seers.

Durbhunga.—Wheat 23 to 24 seers, barley 43 to 60 seers, best rice 12 to 22 seers, common rice 24 to 25 seers, lesser millet 35 to 50 seers, maize 40 to 60 seers, gram 32 seers, firewood 200 seers, and salt 8¼ seers.

Mozufferpore & Sarun.—Wheat 21 to 35 seers, barley 32 to 75 seers, best rice 11¼ to 35 seers, common rice 19 to 37 seers, lesser millet 35 to 60 seers, maize 34 to 80 seers, gram 25 to 56 seers, firewood 120 to 160 seers, and salt 7¼ to 9½ seers.

Chumparun & Monghyr.—Wheat 24 to 30 seers, barley 52½ to 60 seers, best rice 12¼ to 19 seers, common rice 19¾ to 26¾

seers, lesser millet 45 seers, (in Kessana only), maize 50 to 65 seerr, gram 35 to 60 seers firewood 160 seers (in Bettia only), and salt 8 to 9 seers.

Bhagulpore.—Wheat 18 to 26 seers, barley 28 to 50 seers best rice 22 to 30 seers, common rice 23 to 32 seers, lesser millet 50 to 60 seers, maize (at Banka) 24 seers, gram 24 to 27½ seers, firewood 160 seers, and salt 7½ to 8 seers.

Purneah & Maldah.—Wheat 12 to 28 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 16 to 32 seers, common rice 26 to 35 seers, gram 15 to 25 seers, firewood 64 to 120 seers, and salt 8 seers.

Sonthal Pergunahs.—Wheat 15 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 25 seers, maize 35 seers, gram 30 seers, firewood 120 seers, and salt 8 seers.

Cuttack, Pooree & Balasore.—Common rice 26·4 to 36·12 seers.

Hazareebagh, Lohardugga & Singbhoom.—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 35 to 40 seers, best rice 14 seers (in Chatra only,) common rice 21 to 25 seers, lesser millet 45 to 60 seers, maize 35 seers, gram 25 to 28 seers firewood 160 to 320 seers, and salt 8 to 8½ seers.

Manbhoom.—Wheat 16 to 18 seers, best rice 20 to 31 seers, common rice 24 to 33 seers, maize 50 to 75 seers, gram 12 to 22 seers, firewood 200 to 800 seers, and salt 9½ to 10 seers. In Govindpore only barley 30 seers, bulrush millet 32 seers, and lesser millet 80 seers.

We also give a comparative statement of prices of common rice :

DISTRICTS.	RICE, COMMON. Present return. S.	Ch.	Corresponding return of last year. S.	Ch.
BENGAL.				
Western Dists.				
Burdwan ...	30	0	16	8
Bankoora ...	30	0	20	8
Beerbhoom ...	27	0	18	0
Midnapore ...	33	0	18	0
Hooghly ...	20	0	15	0
Howrah ...	22	8	15	0
Central Dists.				
Calcutta ...	16	0	11	6
24-Pergunnahs..	23	0	14	0
Nuddea ...	23	14	15	4
Jessore ...	23	8	20	0
Moorshedabad...	26	0	17	0
Dinagepore ...	33	8	16	0
Rajshahye ...	26 4 to 28 2		16 0 to 16 8	
Rungpore ...	22	8	18	0
Bogra ...	35	10	24	0
Pubna ...	33	0	18	12
Darjeeling ...	12	0	12	0
Julpigoree ...	22	8	19	0
Eastern Dists.				
Dacca ...	29	12	20	0
Furreedpore ...	26	0	19	0
Backergunge ...	32	0	19	0
Mymensingh ...	28	0	20	0
Chittagong ...	32	0	18	0
Noakholly ...	30	0	21	0

DISTRICTS.	RICE, COMMON. Present return. S.	Ch.	Corresponding return of last year. S.	Ch.
Eastern Dists. (Contd.)				
Tipperah ...	37	0	23	8
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	17	3	16	0
Hill Tipperah ...	40	0	23	0
BEHAR.				
Patna ...	22	0	18	0
Gya ...	20	8	19	0
Shahabad ...	23	0	18	0
Durbhunga ...	24	8	15	0
Mozufferpore ...	21	0	16	0
Sarun ...	22	0	16	8
Chumparun ...	21	0	16	8
Monghyr ...	19	15	16	12
Bhagulpore ...	20	3	17	11
Purneah ...	30	0	20	0
Maldah ...	26	0	19	0
Sonthal Perghs.	27	8	22	0
ORISSA.				
Cuttack ...	22	5	16	6
Pooree ...	27	0	19	0
Balasore ...	40	0	26	8
CHOTA NAGPUR.				
South-Western Frontier Ayency.				
Hazareebagh ...	22	0	24	0
Lohardugga ...	25	0	25	0
Singbhoom ...	36	0	32	0
Manbhom ...	31	0	29	0

We give below the Calcutta prices preceding the scarcity of 1865-66 :

YEAR.	Rice. Rs.	As.	P.	YEAR.	Rice. Rs.	As.	P.
1848 ...	1	2	0	1858 ...	3	0	0
1849 ...	1	0	7½	1859 ...	3	3	0
1850 ...	1	8	0	1860 ...	2	8	0
1851 ...	1	8	0	1861 ...	1	14	0
1852 ...	1	6	6	1862 ...	1	14	0
1853 ...	1	11	0	1863 ...	2	11	0
1854 ...	1	11	0	1864 ...	3	8	0
1855 ...	2	0	0	1865 ...	4	8	0
1856 ...	2	3	0	1866 ...	5	4	0
1857 ...	2	7	0				

It will be seen from the above that the price of rice this year has in many places gone down to the rate, which prevailed a quarter of a century ago. But abundant crops and low prices do not mean agricultural prosperity. The ryots are by no means happy; the standard of living among them has increased since the rise in prices, but with the present low prices they find it difficult to make the two ends meet. They are hard up even for the payment of their rents. The zemindars as a matter of course are also suffering. If good exports had followed abundant harvests, the old prices would have been maintained, but in the absence of sufficient exports the prices have gone down, and great is the wailing among the agricultural population. But one thing is remarkable. The wages of labour have not diminished. Low prices of provisions should have lowered the wages of labour, but the latter remain unaltered, aye, if anything, labour is dear. We can believe that the demand for labour in the capital and its environs keeps up the wages of labour, but there has been no fall in the wages of labour in the interior. What can be the cause of this extraordinary phenomenon? Is it because the labourer wishes to make up by increased wages what he has lost in the price of his agricultural produce? In that case the number of labourers would greatly increase, for it is the whole agricultural population, which has suffered by the fall in price, and every one would seek to repair the loss by selling his labour in the market. In that case the excess of supply of labour would tend to lower the wages. Or is it because the price of food being cheap, the labourer does not care to work, and the number of labourers not being increased, while the demand for labour continues the same, the wages have not diminished? This is an economic problem of great practical importance. The price of food ought to bear a fair relation to the wages of labour, but in the present instance the fall in the price of food has not in the least affected the wages of labour. The increase of population, which is evidenced by the Census returns, has not also lowered the wages of labour. The wage question in Bengal deserves the careful attention of the student of political economy.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE NOTIFICATION for the New Loan will be issued this noon, simultaneously in India and England. It will be for three crores of rupees at 4 per cent. Tenders will be received up to the 25th day of July next.

WE TAKE the following from Parliamentary intelligence :

PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES IN INDIA,

Mr. Whitley asked the Secretary of State for India if he would state the reasons why the present Viceroy had, for the first time, prohibited public preaching by Protestant missionaries in Calcutta.

The Marquis of Hartington said that he had asked the Hon. Member on Friday to postpone his question. He had at the same time asked the Hon. Member whether he had any information on the subject beyond certain telegrams which had appeared in the newspapers. He understood the Hon. Member had no further information. He had, on the former occasion, pointed out to the Hon. Member that the statements in those telegrams did not correspond with what was contained in his question. The statement that he himself had seen was to the effect that any action which had been taken in the matter had been taken by the Police under the instructions of the law authorities, and not in any way by the direction of the Viceroy of India. He had no further information on the matter, and had no reason to believe that either the Viceroy or the Government of India had taken any steps in the matter.

The question, it will be seen, was improperly worded. It was a wanton attack upon the Viceroy. His Excellency, as the Secretary of State pointed out, had nothing whatever to do with the Police order. The Police prosecution was taken not with the sanction of the Government of India, but under the advice of the law officers of the Crown. This gratuitous attack upon the Viceroy will doubtless open the eyes of the British public to the misrepresentations, which are going on about the preaching business.

THE GREAT PREACHING CASE has been at last decided. There are some features in it which deserve notice. The case was principally conducted by two native Barristers, who are not Christians, and tried by a bench of four Magistrates, two of whom were natives and non-Christians. The native Barristers argued the case with great ability and zeal without showing the least religious bias one way or another, while the native Magistrates heard the case with the utmost patience and treated it with the greatest independence, although the issue was practically between the Missionaries and the Government. We hope these important facts will be duly borne in mind by those, who are apt to snarl the moment it is proposed to give power to natives over Europeans. No people are more tolerant in matters of religion than the people of this country, and this case affords a notable illustration of this fact. As for the judgment itself, opinions of course differ. But we must do the Magistrates the justice to say that they one and all have done their best to elucidate the subject fully and dispassionately. The two European Magistrates have pithily put their views, which the two native Magistrates have marshalled their arguments at considerable length and with great force. The whole question as viewed by them was a dry question of law, it was as to whether the Commissioner of Police was legally competent to issue the rules he had done for the preservation of order in public squares. The section of the Police Act from which the Commissioner derives his authority runs as follows :

"The Commissioner of Police from time to time, as occasion may require, may, subject to the orders of the said Lieutenant Governor, make rules for the conduct of all assemblies and processions in the public roads, streets, or thoroughfares, prescribing the routes by which, and the times at which, such processions may pass, and for keeping order in the public roads, streets, thoroughfares, ghats and landing places and all other places of public resort, and preventing obstructions thereof on the occasion of such assemblies and processions; and in the neighbourhood of places of worship during the time of public worship; and in any case when the roads, streets, or thoroughfares, ghats or landing places may be thronged or may be liable to be obstructed; and may give licenses for the use of music in the streets on the occasion of native festivals and ceremonies.

Every person opposing or not obeying the orders so issued by the Commissioner of Police, or violating the conditions of such license, shall be liable on summary conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees."

The powers, which this section confers upon the Commissioner of Police, are formulated fairly enough in Babu Goneshchunder Chunder's judgment, which is drawn up with great ability, but none of the Magistrates seemed to have taken note of the important clause of the section, which says,—"and for keeping order in the public roads, streets, thoroughfares, ghats, and landing places, and all other places of public resort, and preventing obstructions thereof on the occasion of such assemblies and processions." Now, the section it will be seen in the first place authorizes the Commissioner of Police to make rules for the conduct of assemblies and processions in public streets and thoroughfares, and in the second place for "keeping order" not only in "public roads" &c., but also "in all other places of public resort," which include squares, and for "preventing obstructions thereof" when "assemblies and processions" may take place. As we understand the law the regulation of public squares, which are "places of public resort," comes quite within its scope, and the Commissioner of Police is therefore quite competent to make rules on the subject. Such a power does not at all conflict with the liberty of the subject, for the preservation of order is the protection of the liberty of the community in the aggregate; if public order is neglected, there can be no true liberty of the private individual. As to whether the rules which the Commissioner of Police may issue in this connection require the previous sanction of Government, we are glad to observe that the Magistrates did not lay much stress upon this point. The argument advanced that the recognition of the power of the Commissioner of Police to regulate the use of public squares in the interests of public order would be incompatible with the right of meeting inherent in the public is not worth much, for squares being admittedly intended for health and recreation, the public have no right to meet there for preaching or public agitation. The *maidan* is open for such purposes. It is altogether a false issue to couple the right of public meeting with the question of the use of public squares and gardens. But we will not dilate further on the subject, as the judgment it is said will be appealed against to the High Court. The decision of the highest tribunal in the country will we hope set at rest all doubts, which surround the subject.

THE MISSIONARIES have published a manifesto regarding the Preaching Case. It is a vindication of their defiant "attitude." We have neither time nor space to go into the long rigmarole, which they have put forth on the subject, but the reader will be able to perceive the stuff of which it is composed by reading the following :

We felt convinced that these despicable paltry disturbances of which no notice should have been taken, except perhaps to reprimand the police for neglect of duty, were exaggerated and used as mere pretexts for action which we felt morally certain was prompted by hostility to the Christian faith, some

thought to the Protestant faith, in which case it was not difficult to imagine an alliance between the forces of Hinduism and Roman Catholicism in the Municipal Corporation. We know how strong on that board is the orthodox Hindu element, and if not prepared to join in the further cry, we certainly were not prepared to scout it as an utterly baseless fear, since we could not but feel that there was something at least a little suspicious in such action being taken immediately on the advent to power of a Roman Catholic Chairman and Commissioner under the apparently so favourable conditions for such action which a Roman Catholic Viceroyalty might seem to afford. For the credit of others we would fain wish even now, that we have been mistaken, but, right or wrong, we had to act on what we thought. It seemed perfectly clear to us that a movement had been started to suppress our preaching. We knew the unqualfied tenor of the Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal's resolution; we felt that if our preaching was suppressed in the Squares where it created no inconvenience, it would be practically the suppression of all open-air preaching in Calcutta; and if suppressed in Calcutta, we felt that the right of open-air preaching was threatened throughout India.

We are surprised that men, whose mission it is to preach charity and good will towards all men, should have deliberately put forth such vile insinuations against public men, aye, not even excepting the Viceroy. They ought to have known that the measure for the regulation of public squares for purposes of open-air meetings was not "prompted by hostility to the Christian faith," for the order would apply equally to Christians, Hindus, Mahomedans, Brahmos and followers of other religions. If it had been levelled only against the Christian Missionaries, the authors of the manifesto would have been justified in bringing such a charge. Then, again, may we ask in the name of all that is solemn and sacred, why is the religious faith of the Commissioner of Police and the Viceroy dragged into the controversy? Surely the Mis ionaries know that His Excellency the Viceroy is quite innocent in the matter, and is it consistent with their profession of Christianity to bear false witness in this outrageous manner against the Ruler of the land? As for the "orthodox Hindu element" being strong in the Corporation, we do not understand what the Missionaries mean; the Corporation, as a critic says, is "a heterogenous mass," but even if the "orthodox Hindu element" were strong in it, what did it imply? The Corporation performs civic functions unconnected with religion, and the religious faith of its members has therefore no connection whatever with its duties. Following these Missionaries a bigoted Hindu may as well say that the Christian element is strong in the Governor-General's Council, in the Bengal Council, and in the High Court, and that the Hindus cannot therefore expect justice at their hands. They ought to have had the good sense to recollect that they have won the preaching case at the Police Court through the advocacy of two native Barristers, who are not Christians. As for their right to preach in the squares, according to their own shewing it did not date more than ten years ago with regard to one square and not more than two years ago with regard to another, and yet they say, "if our preaching was suppressed in the squares, it would be the suppression of all open-air preaching in Calcutta," as if the streets and the maidan were not open to them. And they add—"and if suppressed in Calcutta, we felt that the right of open-air preaching would be threatened throughout India." This is the way Christian Missionaries attempt to throw dust into the eyes of honest and well-meaning but credulous men. What a moral spectacle do these Christian Missionaries, these pious men, these holy messengers of Truth, these propagators of Peace, Harmony and Love, present to the poor heathens of this land!

A GREAT literary undertaking has been successfully brought to a close by the persevering efforts of a very ordinary man. Babu Protapa Chunder Roy is a man of very limited means but of very lofty aspirations. He undertook to publish a translation of the Mahavaratha free of charge at his own cost; he engaged a staff of Pundits, established a press, and continued to publish and circulate gratuitously about 2500 copies of his translation of the Mahavaratha. He deserves great credit for the perseverance and devotion with which he has carried out his project. He has now the satisfaction of seeing his labour of love completed. He has been aided in his project by several wealthy and generous friends of literature. He now proposes to bring out a translation of the Ramayana, and we sincerely hope that the same success that has attended his Mahavaratha will attend his Ramayana.

THE SECRETARY to the Bank of Bengal has notified that during the ensuing Durga Puja vacation the Bank will be kept open on the days on which the Custom House will be open. In other words the Bank will recognize only five days as Durga Puja holidays. It was only last year the question of Durga Puja holidays was authoritatively settled by Lord Lytton, and we confess we did not expect that the Bank of Bengal, which is a *quasi*-Government institution, would deliberately fly in the face of the orders of the Government of India. It is true that the Government has now no shares in the Bank and no direct voice in its management, but the Government has made over its treasury business to the Bank and placed under its control the Public Debt Office. Moreover, when the Government severed its direct connection with the Bank, an agreement was entered into between the Bank and the Government as to the manner in which the treasury business of Government should be conducted, and that agreement we believe provides that the Bank shall observe the holidays authorized by Government. In accordance with that provision the Bank we believe is required to take the sanction of Government to the holidays to be observed by it. May we ask whether the Government has sanctioned the reduction by the Bank of the Durga Puja holidays from 12 to 5 days? We can hardly believe this. We cannot persuade ourselves to think that Lord Ripon would deliberately set aside an act of his predecessor, with which are bound up the religious feelings of the Hindu community. If any sanction has been given to the Bank's notification, it must have been given by some wag of an official, who delights in mischief, and who did not specially invite the attention of Government to the proposal. But we do humbly hope that Lord Ripon and Major Baring, in whose department the matter lies, will call for the papers and cancel the order, if it has been at all given. We do not wish to recount the history of the question of the Durga Puja holidays; it is fresh in the minds of our readers, but if the Bank of Bengal be permitted to reduce the holidays, the decision of Government, which was arrived at after much discussion and deliberation, will be practically set at naught. Other Banks and the mercantile offices will follow the example of the Bank of Bengal; these will again ask the Government to keep its money offices open, and if one class of public offices be kept open, the other public offices must be opened, and thus by a flank move of the Bank of Bengal, the deliberate resolution of the Government of India will be defeated, and a serious blow offered to the religious feelings of the Hindu community. We cannot believe that Lord Ripon and Major Baring will seal with their sanction such a retrograde move.

IT IS stated that Mr. Ameer Ali, the Northern Division Magistrate, Calcutta, has resigned his office. Although comparatively young, he has done exceedingly well as a metropolitan Magistrate. Patient, painstaking, calm, considerate and courteous, he was an acquisition to the Police Bench of Calcutta. He performed his duties with an intelligence and independence, which greatly raised him in public estimation. He was equally popular among all classes of the community. He was a terror to the Police. His early retirement is a loss to the public. Speculation is afloat as to who will succeed him. We think the Subordinate Executive Service and the native members of the bar have good claims, which we hope will not be overlooked. It is said that the salary of the post may be reduced to Rs. 800, the sum, which was fixed when the late Rai Hurrochunder Ghose was first appointed the Junior Magistrate of Calcutta. As the Magistracy carries the Coronership, the aggregate salary in case of reduction will be Rs. 1,100 per month.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for the repeal of the Contagious Diseases' Acts in England has an organ of its own in the press, entitled the *Shield*, which is published during the sittings of Parliament. The last number of the paper, which has been forwarded to us, contains an article headed "an example set to English Magistrates by an Indian Judge." It refers to a judgment of Mr. B. L. Gupta, as Presidency Magistrate, in a case in which two unfortunates, named Attar and Kusum, charged the Police with oppression. The writer says:

> A full report of the case has not reached us, but the particulars can be gathered from the very careful summing-up of the judge. It appears that the police had first entrapped the two women to the Court by inducing them to believe that they were required to give evidence in a case concerning some property, and led to declare themselves prostitutes by a deceptive manner of putting the question. This Indian judge is very unlike our English magistrates. He actually considered that the employment of "oppressive means" to make *poor* women criminate themselves, and the "cheating and wrongful confinement" of them by the police, constituted "a case of some importance" worthy of being "carefully considered in all its aspects," and said that it was "proved that the two women were induced by defendants Nos. 1 and 2 to leave their houses upon false representation." This, the Judge evidently thought, told more against the officials than against their victims.

The writer then gives extracts from the judgment and thus concludes:

> We recommend the summing-up of the judge to the attention of the English Magistrates before whom similar cases are frequently brought, for, as far as we remember, although English women have occasionally been given the benefit of the doubt and discharged, no policemen has ever been punished by an English judge for forcing women under the Acts by illegal methods of deception or compulsion.

The Contagious Diseases' Act is a blot on our statute-book and ought to be wiped out.

THE LIST of medals and prizes awarded by the Committee of the Melbourne Exhibition has been published. We are glad to observe that our countrymen have taken a high place in the lists of exhibitors. Medals and prizes have been awarded to the under-mentioned Indians:

Musical Instruments.—Raja Sourendramohun Tagore, Calcutta, collection of Indian musical instruments.

Chemicals.—Rai Kanye Lall Dey Bahadur, Bengal, collection of Indian drugs, medicinal oils (two awards);

Goldsmith's Work.—Nande Jethi Sonar, Bengal goldsmiths, and silversmith's work, silver; J. Saunders and Co., Benares' goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work, silver; Nina Ahmed Apkar, Benares, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work, silver; Jaffer, Sulliman, and Co., Bombay, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work, silver; the Sultan of Selangor; Selangor, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work, silver; Vasna Mal, Punjab, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work, Watson and Co., Bombay, goldsmiths' and silversmith's work; Giridar Lall, Calcutta, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work; the sub-committee, Bengal, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work, service.

Fancy Goods.—Sharaf Dim, Shilhote, metalware; Bengal Sub-committee metalware; Mir Imdad Ali, C. S. I., Moradabad, metalware; Lala Nathu Rano, Agra, stonework, inlaid, &c., Jamsetjee Shapoorjee, Bombay, woodwork, carved and inlaid; Ata Ghulam Hussam, Hushzarpur, woodwork, carved and inlaid; Punjab Government, Cashmere, papier-mache work; Jadunath Pal, Bengal, figure modelling; Davi, Sahai, and Chambra. Inal, Amritsur, ivory carvings.

Kedarnath Khettri, Calcutta, metalware; Jaffer, Sulliman, and Co., Bombay, woodwork, carved and inlaid; Kanhaya Lal, Hushyarpur, woodwork, carved and inlaid; Lala Seva Ram, Agra, stonework, inlaid; Gopal Chandra Pal, Calcutta, figure modelling.

Matilal Pal, Bengal, figure modelling.

Clothing.—Moraji Goculdas, Bombay, unbleached calico.

Woollens and Worsteds.—Badridas, Calcutta, worsted and woollen fabric.

Hasari, Mull, and Ramchund, Calcutta, worsted and woollen fabrics; Saliga Ram, Amristar, Punjab, worsted and woollen fabrics.

Laces, Embroidery, &c.—(All Bronze)—Baha Sha and Tadarudin Sha, Bengal, lace, net and embroidery; Gobi Nath, Lucknow, lace, net, and embroidery; Gopal Chundra Pal, Bengal, lace, net and embroidery; Bazari Mal and Ram Chand, Bengal, embroidery on dressing-gowns, shawls, &c., Manick Chand, Delhi, gold embroidery; Mooti Ram, Delhi, gold embroidery.

Baddree Dass, Calcutta, shawls and embroidery; Kumed Chundra Das, Bengal shawls and embroidery; Bengal Sub-committee, Bengal, Chikan embroidery.

Gopal Chundra Pal, Calcutta, lace, net and embroidery; Kishen Lal, Lucknow, lace, net and embroidery; Sheik Golab, Calcutta, embroidery on dressing-gowns, shawls, &c.; Walli Mohomed, Lahore, gold embroidery.

Devu Sahai Chamba Mal, Amritsur, shawls.

BABU GUNGA CHURN SIRCAR, Sub-Judge of Dacca, is favourably known to the public as a judicial officer of great intelligence, ability, experience, and high character. Wherever he has gone to, he has not only maintained his well-earned reputation, but won the good will and con-

fidence of the public. We are sorry to learn that the extension of service granted to him expires in August next. He has still considerable energy left, and his health is such as to enable him to do his work with efficiency for some years to come. The people of Dacca have petitioned the Chief Justice for the extension of the period of his service. We do hope that His Lordship will comply with their prayer and recommend to Government a further extension of service to Babu Gunga Churn Sircar. The Government will consult the best interests of the judicial service by retaining the services of this able, experienced and devoted officer.

AS THERE seems to be some haziness about the history of the Vernacular Press Act, and as the chief actors have quitted the scene, we think we may now say what we know of it without prejudice to any body. The proposal to lay some restrictions on the Vernacular Press had been before Government from the time of Lord Northbrook, but his Lordship did not like to take an extreme step. The scheme was matured between Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey. The opinions of the local Governments were taken, and except the Duke of Bukingham, Governor of Madras, all the other local Governments gave their adhesion to the proposal. The Bill was then drafted in the Legislative Department, we believe not quite with the approval of the Law Member, and was first discussed in the Executive Council. Afterward it was carried in the Executive Council. An informal meeting of the Additional Members of the Legislative Council was held by Lord Lytton, at which the Bill was discussed, and a pledge was taken from them to support the Bill. The Government thus sure of a majority adopted the unusual course of passing the Bill at one sitting. Sir Ashley Eden was not present either at the meeting of the Executive Council or at the informal meeting referred to. In fact he was not then in Calcutta. He had been telegraphed to and came back the day the meeting of the Legislative Council was held, which he attended. So the responsibility of the Bill rests on Sir John Strachey and Lord Lytton.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—SIR G. DUNCAN Gibb, Bart., LL. D., Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminster Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx, writes:—"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable, and liked by children; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping-Cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 25th June, 1881.

There has been more animation in several of our commercial markets during the last week than we have had for some time past; the improvement is chiefly in Exports and monetary matters. Piece Goods have rather been neglected in the absence of demand from the various up-country, marts, which is expected here about the middle of Srabun or the latter end of July. Operations in consequence have been confined to narrow limits chiefly in Greys.

Exports.—Have met a better reception at the hands of Shippers and a fair amount of business done as described below:

Tea.—On the 23rd June, there was an auction sale at which 3,367 chests were offered and 3,119, found buyers. The demand was good and prices unaffected, notwithstanding the English telegram which was received just before the sales quoting a slight decline in prices there.

Oil-seeds.—Market continued firm and there has been a fair amount of business done in Linseed, Rape and Poppyseeds at enhanced rates, one anna in Linseed, two annas in Poppy and Rape.

Wheat.—The demand has been brisk and a good amount of business done, but at higher rates than before which range 2-9 to 2-13 for all qualities.

Jute.—This market has become completely bare of stocks, there are only about 6 to 7,000 mds. of the old and a few bundles of the new crop sent down as samples—which is reported to be much larger than the one previous.

Rice.—This market continues quiet, only about 31,000 bags of 2 mds. each of the following qualities found buyers at the rates quoted below:

Table gross	...	...	... 2-12 to 2-14
Ballam	...	...	... 1-12 to 2-0-6
Kazla	...	...	... 1-4 to 1-6
Raree	...	...	... 1-6 to 1-10 6
Mooghy	...	...	... 1-12 to 2

MONETARY.

Money continues easy and there has been no change in the rates of interest or discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Have maintained great firmness, and prices have recovered fully eight annas—in spite of the announcement of the new four per cent loan of July next, the following were the rates at the close of the week—4 % ... 104-8
4½ % ... 112.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

This market has also been active and transactions chiefly in Tea, Coal, Jute and Cotton Industries took place at advanced rates.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Kolhapore Native Library	13	4	0
Syud Hajee Hussan, Jhansi	3	15	0
Secretary, Hit-Soba, Sagor	13	4	0
Syud Aulad Hossain, Burhee	3	6	0
Baboo Ashcotose Addy, Chinsurah	13	4	0
„ Bollynarain Borah, Jorehat	20	0	0
„ Sapli Persad. Rohini	3	5	0
„ Jodunath Mookerjee, Midnapore	15	0	0
„ Krito Dhone Mookerjee, Gwalior	6	0	0
„ Bhootnath Chuckerbutty, Barrackpore	3	5	0
„ Prosunnocoomar Pal, Patamundee	13	4	0
„ Nilrutton Adhicary, Chooadangah	5	0	0
„ Nilrutton Roy Chowdry, Muksudpore	10	0	0
„ Hurry Mohun Sunnyal, Darjiling	13	4	0
„ Mohendra Nath Mookerjee, Burrisaul	1	4	0
„ Roghoonath Sahai, Gya	19	14	0
„ Beharylal Chatterjee, Ganotia	8	4	0
„ Nobinchunder Mittra, Jahanabad	13	4	0
„ Doorgachurn Chuckerbutty, Gopalgunge	13	4	0
„ Ratnessar Das, Kaliabar	13	4	0
„ Adyta Chunder Ghosaul, Shillong	13	4	0
„ Monmotho Nath Bose, Magoorab	3	4	0
„ Mohendra Nath Chowdry, Ghatteshwar	3	0	0
„ Ombiccachurn Sen, Durbhungah	6	0	0
„ Gopalchunder Gangooly, Allahabad	13	4	0
„ Peary Lal Mookerjee, Ghatal	10	0	0
„ Peary Mohun Banerjee, Simla	11	8	0
„ Doorgapersad Ghose, Akbuah	13	4	0

ERRATUM.

For Mohendra Nath Some, Chinsurah Rs. 2
Read Babu Monohurry Lal Shome, Chinsurah... 2 0 0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*June* 22, 1881.

GENERAL.—In supersession of the orders of the 3rd instant, Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is transferred to the sudder station of the Rungpore District,

Mr. R. T. Sevestre, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. H. Holmwood, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Sarun, is transferred temporarily to Patna, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

Mr. F. H. Mc-Laughlin, District and Sessions Judge of Backergunge, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-eight days, under Rule 2, Section 72 of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 19th proximo, of any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. W. H. Page, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as District and Session Judge of Purneah, is allowed leave for three months, under Rule 2, Section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from any date after the 28th instant on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. Pratt, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. W. B. Cowely, or until further orders.

Babu Chundichurn Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hazaribagh, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 and Act IX (B. C.) of 1880.

Mr. W. H. Verner, District and Sessions Judge of Bhagulpore is allowed leave for three months, under Rule 2, Section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 30th proximo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. G. G. Dey, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collecto Monghyr, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Bhagulpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. H Verner, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

DARJEELING STEAM TRAMWAY COMPANY, "LIMITED."

Reduction of Rates.

NOTICE.

On and after 1st proximo until further notice the rates for all classes of Goods carried down over the Tramway will be reduced Twenty per cent. (20%) below the classified rates.

By order of the Directors,

Calcutta, 22nd June 1881. } GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co. Secretaries.

WANTED to rent for the Season Good Tank Fishing in or near the Suburbs of Calcutta—must be private.

Apply by letter only to "R" care of Printer.

WANTED an Entrance-fail student to teach my younger boys. Salary Rs. 10 rising to 16. Free board and lodging.

Boinchee. RAMLALL MOOKERJI.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.

Text-books in Vernacular Medical Schools.

IN the Resolution of the Government of Bengal dated 13th December 1880, on the subject of text-books in Vernacular Medical Schools it was notified that an Urdu text-book in Medicine, an Urdu and a Bengali text-book on Midwifery, and an Urdu text-book on Medical Jurisprudence, were required; and it was announced that measures would be taken to procure, by public competition, translations of approved text-books in those subjects. In accordance with the orders quoted, persons intending to enter into the competition in any subject are now invited to submit specimen translations of one of the following series of extracts:—

(a) *Roberts' Hand-book of Medicine* (4th ed, 1880). The following passages to be translated into *Urdu*:

Vol I., pp. 345 to 365: Physical Examination of the Chest." To be condensed in translation.

Vol. II., pp. 156 to 163: "Dysentery," A comprehensive *resume* to be given of the most approved methods of the treatment of dysentery in India.

(b) *Playfair's Midwifery* (2nd ed, 1878). The following passages to be translated into *Bengali* or *Urdu*:—

Vol. I, pp. 306 to 322: "Mechanism of delivery in Head Presentations." To be condensed.

Vol. II., pp. 155 to 173: "Turning." To be condensed.

Vol. II., pp. 281 to 293. "Puerperal Eclampsia." To be condensed.

(c) *Kanai Lal Dey's Medical Jurisprudence.* The following passage to be translated into *Urdu*:—

Pages 314 to 329; "Poisons."

2. Those passages which are to be condensed in translation should be reduced to about one-third of their original length.

3. The specimen translations should be submitted not later than the 1st October 1881, to Dr. R. C. Chandra, Professor, Medical College, the President of the Committee of Selection. Four *printed* copies of each translation should be sent for the use of the members of the Committee. Manuscript translations will not be received.

4. Each of the translators selected by the Committee will be required to finish, within a time to be hereafter fixed, the translation of the work which he has undertaken; and if he completes it to the satisfaction of the Committee, a reward of Rs. 500 will be paid him, and his translation will be adopted as a text-book. All the profits of sale will be left to the translator, but the selling price of each work will be settled beforehand in communication with the translator, and in consideration of the cost of production.

A. W. CROFT, *Director of Public Instruction.*

Dated Calcutta, the 1st June, 1881.

TENDERS.

Tenders are invited and will be received up to noon of the 4th July for repairs to all Jhamah roads in Ward No. 5 during the year 1881-82 details of which can be ascertained on application to the Engineer.

Earnest money Rupees 100 (one hundred) to accompany each Tender.

Office of the Municipal Comrs. for the Subs. of Calcutta, Alipore, Dated 23rd June 1881. } R. C. STERNDALE, Vice-Chairman

RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

Lumsden's Persian Grammar, Calcutta 1810...	Rs.	16
Roebuck's Khirud Ufroz. Origed. 1815	,,	8
Colebrooke's Sanskrit Grammar, Vol. I. all published, 1805	,,	16
Carey's Sanskrit Grammar, 1806	,,	16
Wilkin's do. do. 1808	,,	12
Wilson's do. London	,,	8
Colebrookes Sanskrit Dictionary.....	,,	10
Prinsep's Useful Tables of Indian Meteorology and Chronology	,,	10
Westergaard——Radices Sanscritae	,,	8
Radicals of the Sanskrit Language, London ...	,,	6

KEDARNATH BANERJEA.
15 Bosepara Lane, Calcutta,

TEMPLE ASYLUM FUND.

Dr. Woodford having left Calcutta the undersigned has been desired by Government to undertake the return of the undistributed subscriptions. Those subscribers who have not yet received back their contributions are requested to apply to the undersigned by letter.

13, Chowringhee, 18th June 1881. } A. R. WILKINSON, MAJOR.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

New Cattle Shed and Fodder Godown to be erected at North Gowkhannah.

Tenders are invited and will be received by the Engineer up to noon of the 4th July, for the erection of a Cattle Shed and Fodder Godown at North Gowkhannah.

Specification and forms of tender can be had on application at the Engineer's Office.

Tenders for both buildings to be under cover superscribed "Cattle and Fodder Shed, North Gowkhannah," and to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 as earnest money.

The Commissioners are not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAMES KIMBER, C. E.,
Engineer to the Corporation.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

Hardware Merchants, Manufacturers, Wholesale, Retail and General Furnishing Ironmongers.

Have great pleasure in drawing attention to their recent importations of Hink's Patent Triple action Single and Duplex Extinguisher Punkah Lamps. The Triple action Burner removes the objectionable appearance of the old separate winder arrangement,—confers the power of raising and lowering each cotton separately or both simultaneously. It will also burn directly under the Punkah or in a strong, wind, and has the advantage over all others, that it burns equally well when the punkah is not in action.

Single and Duplex Wall Lamps.

from	Rs.	4	12	to 19	0
Bronzed Single-wick Table Lamps		14	0	to 16	0
Do. Duplex				25	0
Do. Vase		42	0	to 47	8
Crystal do.		27	8	to 40	0
Portico Windproof Lanterns ...		13	8	to 17	8
Single and Duplex Hall Lamps ...		27	0	to 40	0
Bronzed 2-light Duplex Chandeliers				55	0
Lacquered 3-Light ditto ditto ...		145	0	to195	0
Do. 4 ditto ditto ditto ...				285	0

The Metal parts of the Chandeliers are almost entirely composed of Copper, and will in consequence retain their richness to the last.

Ten per cent. discount off the above prices.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,
Calcutta.

Notice.

IN THE PRESS, AND WILL SHORTLY BE OUT.

THE SIH-NASR-I-ZAHURI,

BY MULLA NURUDDIN ZAHURI TARSHIZI.

TRANSLATED LITERALLY INTO ENGLISH

BY ABDUS SALAM,

Author of the Translation of 'Urfi, and a Prize Essay on "Mahammadan Marriage Expenses" &c.

Price to Subscribers Re. 1.

Do. to non-subscribers will be higher.

Intending subscribers are requested to forward their names and subscriptions to the translator, at 27 Gadai Khansama's Lane, South Colinga, Calcutta. The book to be had also of Thacker, Spink & Co.

NEWADVERTISEMENT

EAU DE LOTUS.

A sure and radical cure for Ringworm and all other skin deseases.—Applications will not irritate the parts nor stain the linen. Price As. 8 per phial.

Sold by the Agent.
O. DE. CARRY,
62, *Free School Street, Calcutta.*

THE CIVIL & MILITARY GAZETTE,

OVERLAND EDITION.

Published on the night of despatch of the Overland Mail via Bombay and Brindisi.

Each Paper contains the greater part of the Indian News and original matter of six issues of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, and is published on the night of the despatch, from Lahore, of the weekly Mail for Europe *via* Brindisi. The Overland Edition also contains the latest news telegraphed from every part of India on the day of Publication.

The unexpected demand for this Edition, (which was at first published at the request of a few Punjab Subscribers going on leave) has induced the Proprietors to GREATLY ENLARGE AND IMPROVE IT. It will be published in the new shape from 25th June 1881.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION *including postage*:

	IN ADVANCE.		IN ARREAR.
12 months ..	Rs. 24 0 0 ...		Rs. 36 0 0
6 ...	,, 13 0 0 ...		,, 19 8 0
3 ...	,, 7 0 0 ...		,, 1o 8 0

THE CIVIL & MILITARY GAZETTE.,

WEEKLY EDITION.

Containing all the Editorial Notes, Leading Articles Telegrams, Extracts and news of the week.

Specimen copies sent gratis.

Will be published from 1st July 1881.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	IN ADVANCE.		IN ARREAR.
12 months ...	Rs. 24 0 0 ...		Rs. 36 0 0
6 ...	,, 13 0 0 ...		,, 19 8 0
3 ...	,, 7 0 0 ...		,, 1o 8 0

Specimen copies of the above Editions, and of the DAILY EDITION, will be sent on application to the Manager, *Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore, Punjab.

THE GREAT RUSSAPAGLAH NURSERY.

The Maharajas, Rajas, Zemindars, and the public are respectfully invited to secure from this Nursery any number of the best various fruit grafts available in the country. To prevent disappointment, early applications are solicited.

Several kinds of the best roses, orchids, colinses, crotons, caledíums, and other ornamental plants are also available, but, in a limited number, this year.

Price-list sent on application with half-anna postage, unpaid letters not accepted.

Russapaglah, Via Tallygunge. } NOOROODDEEN KHAN, Proprietor G. R. Nursery.

Notice.

VALUABLE LAW BOOKS.

The following valuable law books originally published by the undersigned being now out of print, many persons have requested him to reprint them. But the publisher is not at present in a position to do so. Should any gentleman wish to reprint any of these books, he is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

1.—Sutherland's Duttaka Mimansa and Duttaka Chundrika the greatest authorities in Hindu Law of Adoption in all the Schools by K. K. Ghose, Senior Government Pleader, High Court.
2.—Colebrookes translation of Daya Bhaga the paramount authorities in Hindu Law of Bengal School by G. Turkalankar.
3.—Macnaghten's Principles of Hindu and Mahomemedan Law with Table of Succession according to Bengal and Benares Schools by G. Turkalankar.
4.—Code of Civil Procedure Act X., Relief Act I., Registration Act III. and Limitation Act XV. of 1877 with Notes by A. Biswas, M.A., B.L.

Bhowanipore, June, 1881. } SREENATH BANERJEE, Publisher.

BOOKS FOR SALE

AT THE LIBRARY OF THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,

No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta,

AND OBTAINABLE FROM

THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS,

MESSRS. TRUBNER & CO.

57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, London, E. C.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Sanskrit Series.

	Rs.	As
Chaitanya Chandrodaya, Nataka, 3 fasci.	... 1	14
Srauta Sutra Asvalayana, 11 fasci	... 6	14
——— Latyayana, 9 fasci.	... 5	14
Sankara Vijaya, 3 fasci.	... 1	10
Dasa Rupa, 3 fasci.	... 1	14
Kaushitaki Brahmanopanishad , 2 fasci	... 1	4
Sankhyysara, 1 fasci.		0 10
Lalitavistara, 6 fasci.	... 3	12
Taittiriya Brahmana, 24 fasci.	... 15	0
Taittirya Sanhita, 31 fasci	... 19	6
Taittiriya Aranyaka 11 fasci	... 6	14
Maitri Upanishad, 3 fasci	... 1	14
Asvalayana Grihya Sutra, 4 fasci	... 2	8
Mimansa Darsana, 14 fasci	... 8	12
Tandya Brahmana, 19 fasci	... 11	14
Gopatha Brahmana, 2 fasci	... 1	10
Atharvana Upanishads, 5 fasci	.. 3	2
Agni Purana, 14 fasci	... 8	12
Sama Veda Sanhita, 37 fasci	... 23	0
GopalaTapani, 1 fasci	... 0	12
Nrisinha Tapani, 3 fasci	... 1	14
Chaturvarga Chintamani, 35 fasci	... 21	14
Pobhiliya Grihya Sutra, 10 fasci	... 6	4
Gingala Chhanda Sutra, 3 fasci	... 1	14
Taittiriya Pratisakhiya, 3 fasci	... 1	14
Priiraj Rasu by Chand Bardai, 4 fasci	.. 2	8
Rajatarangini,	... 2	8
Mahabharata, vols. III. and IV,	... 4	0
Purana Sangraha,	... 40	0
Pali Grammar, 2 fasci	... 1	0
Aitareya Aranyaka of Rig Veda. 5 fasci	... 1	4
Chhandogya Upanishad, English, 2 fasci	... 3	20
Sankhya Aphorisms, English, 2 fasci	... 1	4
Sahitya Darpana, English, 4 fasci	... 1	4
Brahma Sutra, English,	... 2	8
Katantra, 6 fasci.	... 1	0
Kamandakiya Nitisara, 4 fasci. (Fas. 1, *out of stock.*)	... 6	0
Bhamati, 7 fasci.	... 2	8
Tabaqat i Nasiri, 10 fasci.	... 4	6
Aphorisms of Sandalyas, English, Fasci. 1.,	... 10	0
Vayu Purana 2 fas.	... 0	10
	... 1	4

Arabic & Persian Series.

Dictionary of Arabic TechnicalTerms, 20 fasci.complete	25	0
Risalah-i-Shamshiyah (Appendix to do. do.)	... 1	4
Fihrist Tusi, 4 fasci	... 3	0
Nukhbat-ul-Fikr	... 0	10
Futuh-ul-Sham, Waqidi,9 fasci	... 5	10
Futuh-ul-Sham, Azadi 4 fasci	... 2	8
Maghazi of Waqidi, 5 fasci	... 3	2
Isabah, 28 fasci with supplement	... 20	14
Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi, 7 fasci	... 4	6
Tarikh-i-Baihaqi, complete in 9 fasci	... 5	10
Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh, vols. I II. and III. complete in 15 fasci	... 9	6
Wis o Ramin, 5 fasci	... 2	3
Iqbalnamah-i-Jahangiri, complete in 3 fasci	... 1	14
'Alamgirnamah, 13 fasci with index	... 8	2
Padishahnamah, 19 fasci with index,	... 11	14
Muntakhab-ul-Lubab, by Khafi Khan, 19 fasci with index,	... 12	12
Ain-i-Akbari, Persian text, 4to, 22 fasci	... 27	8
Ain Akbari, English translation by H. Blochmann, M. A, vol I,	... 12	4
Frahang-i-Rashidi, 14 fasci, complete,	... 17	8
Nizami's Khiradnamah-i-Iskandari, 2 fasci complete,	2	0
Akbarnamah, 17 fasci with Index	.. 21	0
Maasir i' Alamgiri, by Muhammed Saqi, complete, 6 fasci with index	... 3	12
Haft Asman, history of the Persian Masnawi,	... 1	4
Tabaqat-i-Naciri, English translation by Raverty, 8 fasci,	... 8	0
Tabaqat-i-Naciri, Persian text, 5 fasci.	... 3	2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal from vols. XII to XVII. 1843-48 vols XIX to XXI. 1850-52 to Subscribers at Re. 1 per number and to non-subscribers at Re. 1-8 per number, vols. XXVI., XXVII. 1857-58, and vols. XXXIII. to XLV. 1864-76, to subscribers at Re. 1-8 per number and to non-subscribers at Rs. 2 per number		
Asiatic Researches, vols. VII to XI and vols XVII to XX each.	... 10	0
Do Do Index,	... 5	0
Catalogue of Fossil Vertebrata,	... 2	0
——— of Arabic and Persian Manuscripts,	... 1	0
Tibetan Dictionary,	... 10	0
———Grammar,	... 8	0
Notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts 14 fasci,	... 14	0
Istilahat-i-Sufiyah Edited by Dr A. Sprenger, 8 vo	... 1	0
Jawam'i ul' ilm ir-ryiazi, 168 pages with 17 plates, 4to.	... 2	0
Purana Sungraha. Edited by the Rev. K. M. Banerja, No 1,	... 1	0
Aborigines of India, by B. H. Hodgson,	3	0
Examination and Analysis of the Mackenzie Manuscripts, by the Rev. W. Taylor	... 2	0
Han Koong Tsew, or the Sorrows of Han by J. Francis Davis,	... 1	0
Inayah, a commentary on the Hidayah, Vols. II. IV.	16	8
Analysis of the Sher chin, by Alexander csoma de Koros	... 1	0

GRIMAULT & CO.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

PARIS. 8, RUE VIVIENNE, **PARIS.**

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co., beg to inform the Public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

The Diseases of the Chest, and the Consumption reputed incurable to this day will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT &Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis, the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'sSyrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always Coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co's

Matico Capsules and Injection.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT's Matico Injection as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of given Nausea.

DUSART'S

Syrup of Lacto Phosphate of Lime.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to Feeble subjects, Convalescents, old people, and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches.)

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

Indian Cigarettes.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using those Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

Guarana.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS :

SMITH, STANISTREET &. Co,		CALCUTTA.
BATHGATE & Co.,	..	Do.
BONNERJEE & Co.	...	Do.
NOBIN CHUNDER DAW & SONS	...	Do.
BARRIE & Co.	...	MADRAS.
TREACHER & Co.	...	BOMBAY.
MADEN & Co,	..	BOMBAY.
RIGGS & Co.	...	BANGALORE.

FOR SALE.

BEST GYA HOOKAH TOBACCO.

FOR THE SEASON.

A. Quality or Grapy..... As. 8 per Seer.
B. Do. Raisinous ..... ,, 6 ,, ,,
C. Do. Sugar ..... ,, 5 ,, ,,

In packets of 1 one seer ½ half seer and ¼ quarter seer, apply at Old China Bazar, New Golabaree, Low qualities can be had on previous notice

To the Agent of the Calcutta, and Gya Tobacco, Trading Co. } SREENATH SEN.

BENODA BEHARY ADHYA, M.B.

No. 2, Jeliatola Street, (Kansaripara.)

CONSULTATION AND ATTENDANCE,

Night-calls to be strictly attended to.

B. BANERJEE & CO.

Booksellers, Publishers, and Commission Agents.

No. 25, CORNWALLIS STREET, CALCUTTA.

BOOKS.—School, College, General; sold cheap.

AGENCY.—Rs. 3-2 and 2-8 % on orders below and above 500, respectively. Terms cash.

NEW NOVEL শৈলেশনাথ PRICE 12 AS.

BY DOORGA NARAIN GHOSE, B.A.

To be had at Canning Library, Sanscrit Press Depository, 114 Upper Chitpur Road of the author, &c. &c.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS'

RECENTLY PATENTED

Sostenente Pianos,

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA.

HAVE GAINED THE

LEGION OF HONOUR,

GOLD MEDALS AND

HIGHEST AWARDS.

ABOVE ALL COMPETITORS AT

PARIS, LONDON, AMSTERDAM, PHILADELPHIA AND SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

For perfection of Touch, Tone and Durability.

18 & 20, WIGMORE STREET, LONDON W.

THE BRINSMEAD PIANOFORTE WORKS.

GRATTON ROAD, KENTISH TOWN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

and at all the Principal Pianoforte Warehouses.

ILLUSTRATED LISTS FREE.

ZOEDONE FOR INDIA.

A DELICIOUS SPARKLING BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE

Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.

May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.

Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.

May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times:

Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical department, writes of it thus:—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

From Dr. Lucas, Bombay Medical Department, Author of "The Elements of Indian Hygiene," &c.:—"I am of opinion that the invaluable aerated beverage 'Zoedone deserves the highest attention at the hands of the Indian public; it is not only a health-giving drink, but essentially, containing as it does the quadruple phosphates of iron, lime, potash and soda, a health-restoring drink par excellence, reviving and refreshing the vital powers. It would be a blessing indeed if we could see it introduced into hotels, restaurents, regimental messes, and canteens. To weakly females in India it would decidedly tend not only to the amelioration of their own health but that of their offspring, the future generations of men and women. I need scarcely allude to its indication as a remedial and dietetic agent in cases of malarial cachexy, phthisis, &c,, the cost at which it is sold should in itself commend 'Zoedone' to the people in India."

The Company's Agents for India, including Burmah and Ceylon, are as follows:—

Agents in Chief, Messrs. WILLIS RODWELL & Co., London.

BOMBAY	Messrs.	C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
CALCUTTA...	,,	HINDE, ALLEN & Co.
CAWNPORE	,,	,, ,,
CALICUT	,,	PEIRCE LESLIE & Co.
COCHIN	,,	,, ,,
CEYLON	,,	W. M. SMITH & Co.
KURRACHE	,,	C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
MADRAS	,,	SHAW & WINCH,
RANGOON	,,	HALLIDAY BROTHERS.
ADEN	,,	COMASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS.

Price Rs. 4½ per dozen Pints, in Cases of 6 Dozen each.

Any Orders transmitted to the Company's Agents, will meet with due attention.

Wholesale and Trade Terms may be obtained from above Agents,

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS IMITATION NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

By order,

J. DURIE PATTULLO,
Secretary.

PROVISION for Old Age combined with a PROVISION for the WIDOW and ORPHAN.

EXAMPLE.

A Civilian, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service: and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an Endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [Vide Table III. of Prospectus.]

The same Provision, if commenced.

at age 25, would cost about Rs. 15 a month;
at age 30, ,, ,, about Rs. 18 a month;
at age 35, ,, ,, about Rs. 21 a month;
at age 40, ,, ,, about Rs. 28 a month;
at age 45, ,, ,, about Rs. 41 a month;

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application. Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.

There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life*:—by delay the rate of subscription increases;—death may occur before the intended provision is made;—or health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY. MANAGER AND ACTUARY:

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.

D. M. DASS,
Agent Calcutta,
31, *Peepulputty Road.*

N. B.—Every Payment of Premium carries its Proportionate values, which cannot Lapse, and for which a Promissory Note is granted.

Assurance of Lives.

THE STANDARD OFFICE affords every facility to persons desirous of effecting Assurances.

RATES.—The Rates of Premium within recent years have been considerably reduced at most ages. Lower rates are not justified by the Company's own experience, now of considerable extent, nor by the most recent investigations into the mortality of European lives in India.

FUNDS.—The Funds amount to upwards of Five Millions Sterling, and are invested *only* in unexceptionable Securities, detailed particulars of which are published annually.

Copies of Prospectus, &c., may be obtained on application.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE. ESTABLISHED 1825.
Calcutta Branch Office—GEO. L. KEMP, Secy.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

"PHOSPHODYNE."

TRADEMARK.—*Sanctioned by H. M's. Government.*

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Protected under the Trade Marks Act (38 and 30 Vict. ch. 91). Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.*" 20th August, 1875.

Certificates under this Act have been granted to DR. R. D. LALOR. By Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade marks given him the Sole Right to the trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE in England, Australia, Africa, China, Canada, and India.

Discovered and so named, A. D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M. D.

Pure Solution of PHOSPHORUS in combination with Quinia Cypripiden and Xanthoxylin, wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from Strychnia, and all Dangerously Active Drugs. pleasant to the taste, and the only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Nerve Pain, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive, Stomach and Liver complaints, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system, dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne.

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the Skin; thoroughly invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles; Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the PHOSPHORIC element which has been wasted, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the exhausted Nerve-Electric Force, and Rapidly cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous Mind and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne.

Being a natural RESTORATIVE, its Energising Effects are not followed by corresponding re-action; but are PERMANENT; and are frequently shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nervous Power, with a feeling of Vigour, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE gives back to the Human structure in a suitable form the Phosphoric or Lively Animating element of life which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the BRAIN, SPINAL MARROW, and NERVOUS SYSTEM, of a Nutritive, Tonic, and Invigorating character: thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more exhausting Processes of Life, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain and Muscular System which renders the MIND CHEERFUL, HAPPY, BRILLIANT, and ENERGETIC; entirely overcoming that Dull, Inactive, and Sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions. A Marvellous vitalising Restorative for Brain Toilers, Clergymen Business Men, and all engaged in the Competitive Struggle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. by all Export, Wholesale, and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

The Phosphoric Treatment of Disease, with cures, post free, from

DR. R. D. LALOR,
BAY HOUSE, 32, GAISFORD STREET,
LONDON N. W., ENGLAND,
The Sole Proprietor and Originator of Phosphodyne.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN INDIA.

Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Smith, Stanistreet & Co; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.
R. Robertson, Ceylon.
O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.
West & Co, Chemists, Madras.
Gillon Bros., Kurrachee.
E. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Ball, Hobson, & Co., Chemists, Umballa.
Rangoon Medical Hall 72, Merchant Street.
Hosie & Co., 76 Merchant Street, Rangoon.
J. Lyell, Allahabad.
Charles & Co., Cawnpore and Meerut.
Job Jas. Vellvoz, Chemist, &c., Medical Hall, Nagpur, and Bosawal.

And all the Leading Merchants in India and China

BENGAL BANKING CORPORATION, "LD."

(UNDER EXCLUSIVE NATIVE MANAGEMENT.)

Receives *Current Deposits*, and allows 2½ per cent. per annum interest on the lowest monthly minimum balance of Rs. 20; and *Fixed Deposits* of not less than Rupees 100 at 4% per annum on 3 months', 6% on 6 months', 7½% on 12 months', 9% on 2 years' notice of withdrawal.

The Bank's Sudder Agency at No. 2, Durga Churn Mukerjee's Street, Bag Bazar, having extensive Godowns, receives goods of all descriptions from all parts of India and advances money; and is prepared to accept the agency of merchants and traders of distant parts of India for buying and selling goods on their account on commission and guarantees honest dealing with its constituents.

For fuller information apply to the Agency, or to the Secretary, No. 7, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL

SILVER MEDALS FOR THE YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES.

WE beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes to Colleges and Schools, to our large and varied Stock of SILVER MEDALS, suitable for Presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.

The Empress Medal, Rs. 30 Cash.

Having been repeatedly asked for a Medal bearing the representation of Her Majesty the Queen, we have just produced.

THE "EMPRESS OF INDIA" COLLEGE AND SCHOOL MEDAL.

A GOLD or SILVER MEDAL, of 1¾ inches in diameter.

Cash Prices. { Gold Medal, in Case ... ... Rs. 200
Silver Medal, in Case with or without Loop for Ribbon ... ... Rs. 30

It bears on the OBVERSE the head and bust of Her Majesty, within the legend "Victoria Empress," and on the REVERSE a raised Laurel Wreath only; thus leaving space for inscription. *Vide* Illustration,

The Temple of Fame Medal 1¾ inch, Rs. 20 cash in case.
The Star Medal... ... ... „ 16 in case.
The Triumph of Industry Medal ... „ 16 in case.
Plain Silver Medals, 1¼ inches diameter „ 10 in case.
„ „ 1½ „ „ 14 in case.
Silver Medals, with Wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter ... ... „ 19 in case.

NOTE.—The prices quoted are for the Medals and Cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

HAMILTON & Co.,
Manufacturing Gold and Silversmiths, Calcutta.

F. W. BAKER & Co.,

SILK MERCERS AND FURNISHING UPHOLSTERERS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

Plain & Brocaded Silks,
Plain & Brocaded Satin
Plain & Brocaded Velvets,
Silk Stockings, Silk Vests,
Silk Pants, Silk Handkerchiefs.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.

Velvet Pile and Brussels Carpets

Mirrors! Mirrors!! Mirrors!!!
Gerondoles! Gerondoles!!

In handsome Gilded & Black & Gold Frames, in several beautiful designs.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION SOLICITED.

F. W. BAKER AND Co.,

9, Old Court House Street,
CALCUTTA.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K. T.

Vice-Presidents:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G. | HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Whereof Paid-up £450,000
Reserves and Balance of the undivided profit (1879) £1,142,470

LIFE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1879

Life Assurance Branch £2,989,885 11 4
Annuity Branch 311,961 13 4

NOTE.—The Life and Annuity Funds are specially invested to meet the obligations of these Departments, and are not liable for the obligations of the Fire Department.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

To the assured with profits this office presents the peculiar feature of combining the advantages of a Mutual Office with the great additional security offered by a large and influential Proprietary.

Nine-tenths of the whole profits of the Life Assurance Branch belong to the assured, one-tenth only going to the Shareholders, but as the profit which has arisen on the non-participating policies alone has been found to be more than equal to the sum received by the Shareholders, it follows that there is divided as Bonus among those who assure with profits a sum larger than the whole profit arising on their own policies.

The rates of this Company compare favourably with those of other Offices.

INDIAN BRANCH

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.

1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court. | W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.

ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India:—ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

Save your Eyes! Restore your Sight!

Mullick's well suited spectacles and eye glasses have been proved by thousands to be the best and the cheapest ever offered to the public,

		Steel.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*
Pebbles, Concave, or Convex spectacles	Rs.	6	8	22
Neutral tint Ditto Ditto	„	5	7	20
Crystal Ditto Ditto	„	3	6	18
Neutral tint D shape Ditto eye Preserver	„	5	10	25

Packing and postage ans 8.

Spectacles for cataract sight and of various kinds and make to be had.

37, Swallow Lane, Calcutta. MULLICK & Co.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE:

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden. Calcutta. Post free, at-4 oz., Rs. 6: 8 oz., Rs. 11., 16 oz., Rs. 20-12 Cash with order.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	As.
Per Month	1	2
„ Annum	11	8
„ Single Copy	0	8
IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8
RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA